

Race Relations - 1936

Improvement of.

Roanoke, Ala. Leader
March 4, 1936

THE USEFUL LIFE OF A GOOD COLORED CITIZEN

Last week the news columns of The Leader told of the death of Charles A. Johnson, colored, who had lived a long and exemplary life, most of that time being spent in Roanoke. This life was so lived as to impress most favorably people of all classes and races who knew the faithful, humble man who went about his daily duties respected by all who knew him and against whom no charges of misconduct were ever brought.

The editor is persuaded that this paper would be performing a public service in calling attention to such a career as this, particularly to impress upon the members of his own race the wisdom and beauty there is in living such a life as that referred to.

This man had a good home, owning the house in which he lived, and having a faithful companion to share it with him. He was as scrupulous in meeting his financial obligations as anyone among us, and thus he made friends among the most substantial citizens of the community and could secure accommodations when he needed them. This is a valuable lesson for all to learn, white or colored.

Besides this, Johnson was identified in a public way with established institutions which are set to serve the best interests of the public as a whole. He was an official in his Sunday school and church and was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Randolph County Training School.

This is a good time to pay tribute not only to the memory of this worthy member of the colored race, but also to commend others like him who are bearing public burdens and striving as best they can to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the Negro race. The ministers who serve them and the lay members who labor with them

are entitled to commendation and encouragement. If it were not for such influences as these we may well imagine that conditions in the Negro settlements would grow steadily worse, to the hurt of the entire community. As it is we have the minimum of disorder and very few serious troubles in these quarters.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

POST

MAR 5 - 1936

Well Done

Birmingham's Police Department and office of the Public Safety Commissioner are to be commended for the tact and good judgment employed yesterday in disposing of charges filed against Dr. E. W. Taggart, Negro leader and president of the Birmingham chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Arrested because membership campaign posters had been used in violation of city ordinances, Dr. Taggart and his associates did not make the mistake of attempting to capitalize the incident in a radical way. Instead they had the posters removed.

Pleading ignorance of the ordinance and explaining the desire of his organization to work constructively for better racial relationship, Dr. Taggart was given a suspended fine and dismissed by the court.

Had the incident rested with less fair-minded hands for handling it might have resulted in tearing down rather than building up as it has better racial understanding and deeper respect for our laws.

Alabama.

Race Relations-1936

General

Improvement of

WHAT PRICE FRIENDSHIP?

THE RICHMOND PLANET believes firmly in the objective sought by individual and agencies committed to a program, the execution of which, it is hoped will bring peace, friendship and goodwill in and to all of the racial groups which compose this American nation. It has closely observed the methods adopted by the various inter-racial organizations and their sponsors in their efforts to attain this objective as it relates to the white and Negro races. It has as closely scrutinized the tactics and technique of inter-racial apostles and leaders, white and black, when Negroes groaning under the yoke of oppression imposed by their white neighbors, sought relief by their own efforts, adopting militant rather than by pacifist methods. The explorations have led to an unfortunate but inevitable conclusion that the stated objective cannot be attained by the half-way measures advocated by these inter-racial agencies and this is said with the most profound respect for the sincerity, honesty and good intentions of the individuals who support and sustain them.

The facts are these. With the growth of these inter-racial agencies the oppression of Negro Americans has become more burdensome. Segregation; jim crowism; lynching; civil, social, educational and economic discrimination and proscription have increased in volume rather than waned.

Here in Richmond, jim crowism taints everything public and private as well. The circle isolating Negroes is being constantly enlarged to further humiliate, embarrass and handicap them. The jim crow signs in Bryan Park show the trend. When Negroes move to challenge the injustices they now suffer and those being almost daily imposed upon them, they are counseled to move slowly for

fear of encountering the danger of disturbing friendly race relations. In the light of experience, what have friendly race relations yielded the Richmond Negro? The answer is simple. A crop of more segregation, jim crowism, inferior educational and recreational facilities, loss of jobs, poorer wages, lower living standards and discriminations at every turn of the road. These are the breeders of hatred and discord and will defeat any program which seeks to promote peace, friendship and goodwill and at the same time tolerate and embrace tyranny, injustice and exploitation.

What price friendship? Must Negroes sacrifice freedom, self-respect and God-given rights and immunities to retain the friendship of their oppressors.

The other side of the argument can be stated as follows:

The oppressor gives nothing. Every foot of ground gained by Negroes on the road to the enjoyment of full American citizenship has been won by heroic, tedious and sacrificial struggle. Cases in point are:

The abolition of chattel slavery.
The enactment of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

The invalidation of Grandfather's clauses in State Constitutions.

The defeat of residential segregation.
The Court decisions which enabled Negroes to participate in Democratic primaries and to serve on juries.

What price friendship? Negroes have suffered enough and retreated too far in that name. It is time to attack.

To those Negroes who fear reprisals, punishment and lost friendship for asserting and insisting upon their rights and to those both white and black who entertain the idea and hope that wrong, tyranny and injustice will disappear by magic, we submit the following quota-

tion from the immortal speech of Patrick Henry as our conclusion in the matter:

"There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged. The war is inevitable—and let it come. I repeat it, sir, LET IT COME! It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The war is actually begun."

"Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take but as for me, GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

Race Relations Are Improving

NEW YORK CITY—Race relations between colored and whites showed a slight improvement in the last year despite a decided jump in lynchings, the American Civil Liberties Union declared this week in its annual report "How Does the Bill of Rights?" which covers the period from July, 1935, to June, 1936.

"Lynchings for 1935," the union said, "increased from the low mark of 14 in 1934 to 24. In 1936 up to June 1, 8 more lynchings are reported, a total of 32 as against nineteen for the same period a year ago. In all but three cases, colored persons were the victims. All but one took place in Southern States."

Legion Is Shocking
Reports from 89 correspondents of the union throughout the country, declared that race relations were better in 8 States, worse in 1, and unchanged in 26.

One of the most shocking developments of the year, the report said, was the "widespread tendency to terrorism, directed particularly against radicals and minority religious and racial groups" as evidenced by the "secret organization of the Ku Klux Klan in the South and on the West Coast, and the startling exposure of the Black Legion in Michigan and the neighboring States."

Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Democrat
November 13, 1936

Racial Hatreds

"We are a white race and a Negro race here together—we are here to live together. The world at this time and in many lands is showing intolerance and showing hate. It seems sometimes that love has almost deserted the human bosom. It seems that hate has taken its place. It is only for a time, gentlemen, because in the great things in life no matter what they are, it is God's great principles, matters of eternal right, that alone live. Wrong dies and truth forever lasts, and we should have faith in that."

It was an Alabama judge who said that, a white man, a gentleman of the oldest American stock. Judge Horton, in charging the jury, was speaking only of the exhibitions of race prejudice in the course of the trial of the unfortunate Negroes who were convicted of assaulting two white women at Scottsboro, but he might have been speaking for and to all the world.

Not in many years perhaps not in centuries, have there been such violent outbreaks of racial hatreds as have been manifesting themselves in these troublous times. In Germany the Nazi Government has proclaimed its hatred of the Jews to the point of barring them from almost every phase of the national life. Between the Germans and the Poles hatred is so intense that when the shadow of a German flag, on the Polish border, fell upon Polish soil, there was an indignant protest by the Polish government. The Italian people are developing a new national pride which has racial intolerance as its foundation. And we do not need to point to the racial hatreds which have barred the Orientals from Australia and the United States.

We do not by any means advocate opening the doors to all sorts and conditions of men, but we do believe that these racial hatreds are a step backward and not forward in the world's progress. We believe that it is possible for all the peoples of the world to get along amicably since we are all in the world and can't get out of it. If it proves impossible, because of the stirring up of racial hatreds by prejudiced or malicious interests

Race Relations-1936

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Not in many years perhaps not in centuries, have there been such violent outbreaks of racial hatreds as have been manifesting themselves in these troublesome times. In Germany the Nazi Government has proclaimed its hatred of the Jews to the point of barring them from almost every phase of the national life. Between the Germans and the Poles hatred is so intense that when the shadow of a German flag, on the Polish border, fell upon Polish soil, there was an indignant protest by the Polish government. The Italian people are developing a new national pride which has racial intolerance as its foundation. And we do not need to point to the racial hatreds which have barred the Orientals from Australia and the United States.

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General.

Race Relations Sermons Bunk, Says Hubert

Urban League Secretary
Flays Hypocrisy of the
White Race.

CHRISTIANS' ACTS BELIE THEIR WORDS

Races 50 Years Back in
Adjustments.

NEW YORK—"Much of the race relations talk dished out each year around Lincoln's birthday is pure bunk," declared James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, in an address, Sunday, before the League of Unitarian Women, at the Community Church. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, white, is pastor.

A white pastor said the speaker preaches a race relations sermon or exchanges pulpits with a colored pastor, he went on, and his conscience is clear for the next twelve months. Little interest is manifested thereafter in attempts to further inter-racial contacts.

Talk vs Action
The director gave example of an influential pastor in the State who, every year, preaches a race relations sermon, but recently opposed a movement to include colored children in a party of whites going to camp.

"I am beginning to believe that many of these spokesmen for better race relations do not realize that they are rendering mere lip service that is of comparatively little value. They overlook the possibilities of better race relations through mixed camps, scout troops, and projects such as will permit the youth of both races to work together and build up friendships which may serve in future years as a bulwark against friction and racial outbreaks."

50 Years Back

The speaker questioned whether the races are any closer today than they were a half century ago. "Isn't it strange," asked, "that in spite of all that the churches and other organizations have done, in spite of the thousands of college graduates, both colored and white, so little progress has been made in furthering genuine race relations?"

"Whatever one may think of our Communist friends, you may even question their motives, they have gone further than any group in America, except perhaps the gambling element, in practicing as well as preaching race relations."

Sermons Won't Help

"We deplore lynchings and other racial discriminations. We can never expect to stop this outrage by race relations sermons, protest meetings or telegrams to governors. If we are to stamp out lynching it must be handled as any other disease of the body politic. It can best be eliminated by building up resistance; by somehow making communities immune to these outbreaks."

The League of Unitarian Women numbers in its membership many of the descendants of abolitionists and conductors of underground railroads. The conference adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to give serious thought to what the members could do toward promoting better relations between the races.

Durham, N. C. Herald
February 9, 1936

FACING RACE RELATIONS

"There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."—Galatians 3:28.

One of the major problems facing the Christian who wants to truly understand and live the Christian life, is that of race relations. At once, from many sources, there comes the answer that there is nothing easier than living the Christian ideal in race relations. But there is more involved than that which is developed in a dogmatic answer of either extreme. Too many inter-plays of thought demand attention.

For those of us who live in this immediate section of the country the problem is thought of most often as one between the white and colored races. There is

not a sufficient number of members of other races to make the problem a conscious one beyond these two races. In this city, for example, there has always existed a fine spirit of understanding and cooperation, not ideal, but far superior to that to be found in many sections.

There is a great need for the realization that race segregation is advantageous for both races. Incidentally, this is not found only in the south. Except for notable instances here and there it prevails all over the country. And it does not apply alone to Negroes and whites, but all other races. Several states have had some serious embarrassments because of the presence of large numbers of Indians in certain sections of the state. California faces continuously the problem of Oriental. New York City, with its myriad foreign groups, of which Harlem is likely the most famous, practices race segregation. For this the South does not deserve a particular stigma. It is admittedly for the better.

The Federal Council of Churches has designated this Sunday for the special emphasis of the race question. It is the vision of those most aggressive in the work that there may come a time when some logical and fair basis may be reached whereby one may conclude that the problem is nearer solution than it is at present. What that will be, may only be guessed, but a look at some of the needs will indicate something of the trend.

There is a great need for more meetings in which members of both races may come together in a cordial attitude and talk over with reason and poise some of the mutual problems, toward a better understanding on the part of each. There has been too much tendency to belittle such public efforts, and misinterpret the energies of those who have led in this desire.

There is a great need for the white race, predominant and privileged, to be the assurance that fairness—that her leaders in securing a genuine justice for the colored race. This justice, frankly, should allow unprejudiced consideration of the rights of the Negro at all times, and an admitted effort to make the work of the Negro as honored and recognized as he as an individual is willing to make it. This involves openly, the working conditions for Negroes, that in many instances are so far below the standard of conditions provided for whites that there is little comparison.

There is a great need for equal rights of education. There is, every now and then, a flare of bad feeling in the realm of higher education, because of the taboo in the south prohibiting Negroes from attending the same schools with whites. But there should be some provision made for those Negroes who are capable and anxious for higher education. But the greatest problem in this connection is an obvious difference of accommodations for the education of Negro children. This is by no means a

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

WITH THE Scottsboro case once more at the boiling point, with 20 Negroes cremated in a flaming convict truck through carelessness of white officials, with Senator Pittman challenging the encroachment of the yellow race (Japan) upon 'Caucasian' territory in the Far East, with Italy forcing the issue of black vs. white to the forefront in its invasion of Ethiopia—what is more fitting for civilization than that it take time out for a Race Relations Sunday as it did two days ago?

Usually, of course, certain days or weeks set aside by observance or proc-

lamation to ponder upon or to air to the public certain phases of this, our life, are of little moment. Safety Week, Accident Prevention Day, et cetera, et cetera—what do they usually avail? Nothing—except reams of press publicity, and columns of propaganda that may or may not prevent one accident or one fire or one calamity.

But in the field of human relations, there is vital necessity for more of these observances such as Race Relations Sunday. From the pulpit, from the press and through motion pictures, such a wise and humanitarian appeal for closer understanding and harmony among the races should not go unanswered; it should instead receive the thoughtful and unqualified support of all citizens.

This is particularly true in the South, where the race issue is vastly more emphasized than in any other section. The problem of the Negro in the South has become annually a more pressing and imperative problem of readjustment, of social understanding and of sympathetic cooperation.

The Negro retards the South—through his illiteracy, his spontaneous and unthinking criminality, his indolence and indigence. But then, the South most emphatically retards the Negro. Whatever composite faults are he Negro's, indirectly the blame lies on the shoulders of the white citizenry of the South. The Negro, ignored and belated, cannot be expected to lift himself by his own bootstraps. Only through an all-embracing expansion of education for the Negro, through helpful and missionary work in the courts instead of the contemptuous, '\$10 and the costs or 30 days on the roads' through a guiding hand of social justice, through an adulteration of white arrogance and a renaissance of toleration—through these abstract gestures of good will toward the Negro can the South improve his lot, correct those influences which retard both his race and the South as a section, and finally remove from the escutcheon of Dixie one

of its most shameful economic and social blots.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
May 30, 1936

RACE PROBLEM IS CALLED ONE OF POPULATION

Eleazer Tells White, Negro
Pastors Even Diffusion
Would Settle It.

WORK HERE IS PRAISED

Improvement in Educational
Opportunities for Negro
Noted as Good Sign.

Praising the work that has been done in promoting racial co-operation in the south, Dr. R. B. Eleazer, director of the commission of inter-racial relations for the south, yesterday told a group of white and colored pastors at First Christian church that "if the Negro population were diffused evenly over the country there would not be a serious race problem."

Pointing to some of the things that have brought about a friendlier feeling between the white and black races, he declared that "the principle of inter-racial co-operation is becoming mutually accepted in the south."

"The most encouraging element in the progress of the Negro," he asserted, "has been the increase and the improvement in the number of his educational facilities."

He cited figures showing the funds spent in providing schools for Negroes before the World war and at the present time to substantiate his statement.

Group Kept Alive Here.

"Chattanooga is one of the few cities," he said, "where the inter-racial relations commission has been able to keep alive and active from year to year. The commission is to be congratulated on its work."

T. C. Thompson, chairman of the Chattanooga inter-racial relations commission, which arranged the meeting, introduced Dr. Eleazer.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Thompson commended the action of the United States district court in the New Orleans last week in awarding a Negro couple \$2,500 damages in a suit filed against Sheriff Lezin H. Himel, of Assumption parish, for failure to protect their son from a mob which stormed the jail at Napoleon-

ville Oct. 11, 1933, and lynched him, and the Alabama supreme court, which granted a new trial Thursday to Richard Goldsmith, convicted of killing a white man in Fort Deposit, Ala., on Christmas eve, 1934, on the ground that his thirty-year sentence was "excessive" and was "actuated by passion or race prejudice."

Chief Justice John C. Anderson, who wrote the decision of the court, "was the same judge," Mr. Thompson said, "who refused to grant some requests that were asked of him in the Scottsboro case."

Preceding Dr. Eleazer's talk, L. D. Collins, Negro, sang "City Called Heaven" (Hall Johnson), and one of his own compositions, "There's a Love Feast in Heaven." He was accompanied by his wife.

Fifteen States Spend \$45,000,000.

Dr. Eleazer said that fifteen southern states, including Maryland and Missouri, some of which prohibited the education of Negroes during the days of slavery, now have a total investment of \$85,000,000 in Negro public schools and normally expend for maintenance about \$45,000,000 annually.

"An idea of the educational progress that has been made," he said, "is best illustrated by the percentage of Negro illiteracy, which was reported to be 70 in the census of 1880, but which is now only 16.3 per cent. Public officials of North Carolina point with pride to the fact that the state is now spending on its Negro schools alone more than it was spending on all its schools in 1905. "It is encouraging to note the rapid increase in public high schools for Negroes. There were only ninety-one such schools in the south in 1915; there are more than 1,000 today."

There was a 550 per cent. increase from 1916 to 1926 in the number of Negro students going to college, Dr. Eleazer said. The gain was significant, he asserted, because the gains were due largely to increased appropriations from state legislatures.

"I am gratified to know," he said, "that Tennessee is one of the states which makes appropriations for Negro colleges on the same basis that it appropriates for colleges for white students."

"That is conclusive evidence that people of the south are becoming conscious that the education of the Negro is a matter of public welfare."

He said the part Negroes have played in the development of America should be taught to both races in order that all might get a better perspective of achievements of the Negro.

Situation Improving.

"The political situation among Negroes," he said, "is becoming better with the increasing liberality of southerners toward suffrage. Given time, the political situation will clear itself up."

It is the task of the educators, Dr. Eleazer said, to dispel the prejudices that exist between the races in the south by teaching both the parents and children of each race the truth about existing conditions.

"Prejudice is not a matter of measure to protect their son from a mob," he asserted. "People are prejudiced not necessarily because

they hate, but because they have ungrounded fears. The problem of education is to overcome those prejudices."

One of the most effective means of the speaker said, would be to diffuse the Negro population as evenly as possible over the nation. He said that surveys show that the tension is greatest in those areas in which Negroes greatly outnumber the white population.

In a question-and-answer forum after his talk, Dr. Eleazer said, in reply to a question on how the tenant-farmer problem could be solved, that he believed the Jones-Bankhead bill, which would rehabilitate tenants on a national scale, was the only workable solution of the problem that has been submitted to date.

Race Relations - 1936

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Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
January 29, 1936

A Splendid Negro Citizen

The death of William Henry Walker, for 38 years employed by Mr. L. H. Charbonnier, removes one of Augusta's best Negro citizens, and a man whom his employer regarded with so much affection that William Henry was considered as practically one of the family.

He came here with Mr. Charbonnier when the latter moved to Augusta from Athens and for 15 to 20 years was servant about the residence, later going with Mr. Charbonnier in the cotton business when his employer was a member of the firm of Charbonnier & Ellison. Still later, when Mr. Charbonnier went into the automobile business, 1924, William Henry, of course, went with him and for the past 12 years has been with the Walker-Durant Motor Company.

A lesson in fidelity, trustworthiness, honesty, loyalty is contained in the life of William Henry Walker. He was humble, respectful at all times, efficient in everything that he undertook, beloved by white and black. He was a valuable citizen of the community and the Negroes of this city can find an inspiration in his life.

The Chronicle is glad to call attention from time to time to outstanding members of the white and colored races whose examples it is well that others of these races should emulate and we take pleasure this morning in calling attention to the life and character of William Henry Walker.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
March 5, 1936

Deacon Garvin

Deacon Henry B. Garvin is seventy-five years of age. He has been a Baptist deacon since 1880, and for 56 years of his useful existence he has not only owed allegiance to and served faithfully the Baptist church, but he has been an officer in the church. For years before he was a deacon he became a church member. He was one of the most useful members and most valued deacons of the late Dr. Charles T. Walker, the Black Spurgeon, who built the Tabernacle Baptist church on Gwinnett street and who attracted great congregations, consisting of whites and Negroes, to hear him, for he was a powerful, an eloquent and a most convincing speaker. Deacon Garvin counts among his most pleasant reminiscences his long association with Dr. Walker.

After having served the Augusta post office for 46 years and earning honorable retirement, with appropriate letters of commendation from the highest officials of the post office department in Wash-

ington, Deacon Garvin, retired to more quiet pursuits, enjoying a life with less strenuousness and more pleasure.

And among the pleasant pursuits that he took up was editing the Chronicle's Negro section, which he has done capably, and the conduct of which has won for him and for the Chronicle many thousands of friends among the Negroes of this city and section of two states.

On the seventy-fifth birthday of the deacon, last Monday prominent Negro citizens of the community assembled at Haines Normal and Industrial Institute and paid tribute to this veteran, beloved member of their race, the man who has done so much to make better feeling between the races in this city, the man whose personal and business life furnish a beacon light to guide young Negroes who aspire to good citizenship and a place in the community where old and young, white and black, will respect and esteem them.

FRIENDS OF MACON NEGROES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Allow us who are old time and long time friends of Lucius Green and of his deceased Brother Bunk, and we include Bunk because it is difficult for us to mention or even think of just one of these accomplished Negro boys without bringing the other into the picture.

For be it remembered, that back in their childhood and boyhood days these brothers, like Damon and Pythias or Amos and Andy, were a team, appearing always in the same act.

The memories of those days when we had Bunk and Lucius living amongst us will never fade from the happy recollections of our boyhood days. Therefore, it is not alone our love of justice that causes us to rejoice, when we see you, a man busy in the affairs of these hasty and money loving days stepping out and lending your influential time and voice to help ward off a raw deal about to be handed Lucius Green by some misguided people.

But sir, it is a call of human nature even stronger than the love of justice. We just can't bring ourselves to the thought that Lucius is guilty of misconduct such as undue and unlawful influence of trade, in violation of the United States Interstate Commerce Act.

His early training and his spotless record here all combine to make us believe that the lodged-charges against him are untrue. You seem, sir, to have doubts also. Please keep up your defense; for if Lucius is convicted there would come a sad smash of confidence to his early companions here.

We understand, in Milledgeville, that you are getting up the "low down" on Lucius Green's life record.

In addition to what we have already written, let us acquaint you with a short chapter dealing with Bunk and Lucius' early moral, religious and home training. They were reared in the backyard of one of Milledgeville's best

white families, in which were two boys about the size and ages of Bunk and Lucius. These four boys were playmates and friends, after the fashion of those days. The mother of these white boys gave to their little colored friends much the same advantage in home training as to her own. She taught them their A B C's and to read, good manners, the catechism, read the Bible to them, had them often in the home circle to family prayer. And with the family Bunk and Lucius went regularly to church every Sunday and sat in the seats reserved for Negro worshippers in the old Methodist Church on Capitol Square.

Bunk and Lucius were very religiously inclined, so much so that the neighborhood boys, both black and white, looked upon them as more-or-less model boys.

We mention these things in connection with the early history of Lucius Green, because we think they are to his credit, and to add to his credits, is the sole purpose of this letter.

From the Milledgeville Friends of The Green Boys, Especially of Lucius, Who Is In Trouble.

Editor's Note—For the comfort of the white friends of Lucius Green, be it known that he was seen standing on his accustomed beat a few days ago with a policeman alongside of him, with no apparent hostility on the part of either. The mayor was appealed to to issue Lucius a permit that he might continue to do his work and earn a living, instead of being forced to apply for relief. We don't know what the mayor did about it, but any way, the lamb and the lion were standing alongside one another, and we hope everything has been straightened out and that there will be no more trouble.

Atlanta, Ga., Statesman
December 15, 1936

UNCLE RALPH OBSERVES

A lot has been said lately about tenants—folks who rent land and make a crop, paying a part of the crop as rent. Uncle Ralph could never tell much difference in the folks who rent land and those who work their own land: Both groups (you can't call them classes) support the churches and schools in every community in Georgia. When men are elected to serve as county officers or to serve on school boards and as officers in churches and lodges nobody ever notices whether they rent or own land. When young folks have parties, get married, or otherwise intermix in social and church affairs, nobody draws any line. The state and nation's notable men and women come from both groups. In fact, most land owners started out as tenants, and becoming land owners didn't change them any.

These "uplifters" are the only ones who try to make folks who work rented land class conscious. This Dr. W. W. Alexander, who takes the biggest lead in this, has spent his life since coming to Georgia, among the negroes. He came here as head

of the Inter-racial Commission and has agitated ever since for the sugar off their pills. racial equality. He became a Professor in one of the negro colleges in Louisiana and remained there until he was called to Washington as Tugwell's assistant. When there is a big negro meeting at one of these negro colleges he is always back right in the middle of it. And when a really big negro dies he is always back to preach the funeral. This Dr. Arthur Raper, who always seconds Alexander's motions about this so-called "tenant problem," is the fellow who carried thirty odd white college girls from Georgia down to Tuskegee, Alabama, visiting the negroes, and housed them on the negro college campus and introduced them to the negro college boys. This was in the spring of 1935. Alexander and Raper started this "inter-racial conference" in which the white college boys and girls of Georgia meet with the negro college boys and girls to discuss "problems." This Inter-racial Commission persuaded most all of the Southern Colleges to hire a Professor of Race Relations and these colleges swap credits toward college degrees to students for their listening to these Race Relations Professors tell about how sweet and beautiful it is to meet negroes on the same social and political plane. Of course, the way they put this over is to get donations for these colleges from some of the various "Foundations".

You never read a speech, or a book, by either of these men that didn't have as the central theme, from cover to cover, the elevation of the negro race on equality with the white race. They know there is no difference in our land owners and tenants, but they use this "tenant problem" stuff to ring in Marxism, divide our people into hostile classes and make common cause for our people who rent land with our negro population. They sugar coat the idea so well that when you read, or hear, their program you would never recognize their purpose.

When Uncle Ralph was a little boy he was sent to the country store for a box of Raymond's Pills. You old timers will remember the picture of the little Doctor, with his high hat and big umbrella, on the box. Boy like, he had to open the box and look at the pills. They were coated with sugar and, with the urge that gets so many small boys in trouble, he tasted the sugar on one of the pills. It was very sweet, but just as the medicine in the pill was reached he threw it away. Pill after pill went, with no thought of getting any of the bad part—just the sugar. By the time he reached home there were terrible rumblings in his "innards". He was pale and in a little while the sickest kid ever to live to tell the story. If the great Creator hadn't invented vomiting there is no telling what would have happened. Never again has that boy temporized with a pill on the idea that he could take the good part and avoid the bad!

The same thing is true about these sugar coated plans and proposals of Alexander and Raper. The platitudes are the camouflaging sugar, but don't think you won't get a dose of their medicine, Marxism and negro equality, if you try to suck

Our folks who make up the land owner group are fine folks. Of course, there is a "cuss" among them now and then, just as there is among the tenant group. The folks who make up the tenant group are just as good and they are the same kind of folks, with the same problems, same aspirations, same patriotism and the men who try to drive a wedge between them and make either group class conscious and raise imaginary grievances is an enemy to both, and an enemy to this country.

Improvement of.

PROFESSOR AT N. C. UNIVERSITY HAS A RACIAL BALM

8-23-36

Prof. G. B. Johnson Says Group Leaders In
Southland Are Injuring Situation By
Being Logic-Tight On Old Taboos

URGES INTELLIGENT THINKING

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—(C)—Prof. Guy B. Johnson's new plan of interracial cooperation in education in the South, as outlined at the recent Institute on Regional Development held at the University of North Carolina, is as follows: "In the realm of teaching there is practically no cooperation between white and Negro institutions. There used to be a great deal of white teaching in Negro colleges but that has become unfashionable. There is more and more a tendency for Negroes to take over the teaching and administration of their own colleges. This has its advantages but it also means that we are becoming more isolated. Negro teachers in this generation probably have fewer contacts and acquaintances among white teachers than they had a generation ago. Many of them of course do not care to have these contacts under the restrictions existing in the South. They are tired of the patronizing and condescending air with which many white people associate with Negroes. On the white man's side it is still worse. He is apt to be very complacent or even snobbish about contacts with Negro scholars. Now I am asking for social or interracial relations as such but simply for people who have common problems of teaching and research to see the importance of getting together and helping one another. Both races lose by this lack of cooperation. We white people lose by it just as much as the Negroes. I think that the South would have been much richer if cooperation had existed in the past. I am thinking of scholars like W. E. DuBois and Benjamin G. Brawley, who labored for years in the South with scarcely any recognition or encouragement or intimate acquaintance on the part of white scholars. These conditions exist partly because we do not have any channels of regular contact between white and Negro teachers. If we had some means of promoting these contacts we would have better teaching and better research. It would be to the advantage of the white man, of the Negro, and of the whole southern region.

"I believe that when the mores and attitudes will permit it white schools ought to have occasional lectures by Negro scholars

and special institutes including Negro speakers such as the Institute of Human Relations which has been held periodically here at the University of North Carolina. After this practice has become established it might be possible to have Negro specialists give class room or seminar lectures along certain lines. We have done this for several years here at the University of North Carolina. As soon as it is possible, and I think there are places where it is possible now, we might attempt special joint seminars of white and Negro teachers and students, especially where we are dealing with research problems that involve the Negro.

Prof. Guy Johnson Releases His New Plan Of Action For South; Would Destroy Racial Barriers

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Urges Greater Participation

"Another region where there is a possibility for greater participation of Negro scholars is in the various professional and academic societies of the southern region. One would think that such societies would ignore the color line in behalf of arts and science, but if you will look into the matter you will be surprised to find

that for the most part the societies are white men's societies. Either deliberately or unconsciously the white officials of these societies have failed to take Negroes into membership. Certainly the work of both groups of scholars would be vastly improved if they could get together in the annual meetings of these professional societies.

"What I have already said is very closely tied up with research. We should not delude ourselves any longer that we have all to give to the Negro and nothing to get from him. Let me reemphasize Dr. Alexander's point of the developing scholarship of Negroes. There are today Negroes in all the social sciences, working in the Negro colleges of the South, whose training, experience, and research contributions are vastly better than those of many white scholars. If we had more cooperative research work going on, we would avoid a lot of duplication and both sides would profit by the stimulating contacts.

Assistance Should Be Given

"In many southern colleges there are young Negro scholars who have partially completed the requirements for a higher degree and who are pursuing dissertation research projects while they are teaching. Sometimes there are close at hand white professors who could be of much benefit to these Negro scholars but who do not even dream of their existence. The Negroes hesitate to approach the white men for advice because they are certain of the reception they would get. There should be some way by which these Negro scholars could benefit by the advice and assistance of professors of the white race. This assistance should also be extended to include special lectures or seminars by white professors to students in Negro colleges.

"It may also be necessary to recognize in the future the fact that certain lines of research should belong more and more to Negro scholars. This is especially true of research projects which involve intimate contacts with members of the Negro race. There are some things which a Negro scholar can get at much easier than a white scholar.

"Whatever program for the future development and coordination of research in the South is adopted should include Negro colleges and Negro scholars. It should recognize that there are some high grade Negro institutions, that there are Negro research men who are as competent and deserving as any one else, and it should not be guilty of perpetuating the customary discrimination against the Negro. In short, it should be color blind.

"Another problem which I should

like to discuss is that of graduate and professional study for Negroes in the South. This is becoming one of our most acute educational problems in the South. Are we going to solve it in the old way by tossing out a few crumbs of pseudo-graduate instruction to Negro graduate students? I should like to think that a group like this would take an advanced stand on this question because it is one which will become increasingly important and which involves the welfare of the whole region."

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Race Relations - 1936

National Drive for World Peace.

Improvement of.

CHOOSE NEGRO SPEAKERS FOR NATIONAL DRIVE

Informers
Outstanding Men To
Carry Messages
Of Peace
3-21-36

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Kirby Page, chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Emergency Peace Campaign, has announced "that three outstanding Negro figures will be prominently connected with the National Drive for World Peace."

The three who will help carry messages to both white people and Negroes in the United States are: William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Channing B. Tobias, Y. M. C. A. Senior Secretary; and W. A. C. Hughes, Director of Negro Work for the Methodist Episcopal church.

This number will be augmented by more than a score of others, according to a statement made by Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Philadelphia, who is a member of the Policy-forming Council. They will include a number of outstanding educators, college presidents, ministers, and social workers. The Campaign, which expects to operate on a budget of \$500,000 will be officially launched on April 21, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak on a Nation-wide hook-up.

In sticking closely to the campaign's decision to use Negro speakers indiscriminately, Dr. Tobias, Dean Pickens, and Dr. Hughes will accompany such speakers as Henry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas, Sherwood Eddy, and John Haynes Holmes.

Race Relations - 1936

New York.

Improvement of
INTER-RACIAL COOPERATION

THE UPTOWN CHAMBER of commerce of which Col. Leopold Phillips is head, is planning a big celebration along 125th street to mark the opening of the Triborough Bridge, scheduled for July 10. The celebration is designed to call attention of uptown New Yorkers to 125th street as the largest and most convenient shopping center. It is expected to last for a month.

Col. Phillips' organization is composed of property owners and business men along 125th street and vicinity. As far as we can learn, the Negro group who compose about 75 percent of the population of Harlem, and who also have business and professional offices in the 125th street zone, have been left completely out of the program of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce.

Many of the merchants in 125th street have expressed a desire to maintain more friendly relations between the two races, and several of them have shown their friendship by giving clerical and skilled work to qualified young Negroes. Unfortunately, this group is in a minority, as the spokesmen for the 125th street business such as the Uptown Chamber of Commerce have by their actions taken just the opposite attitude.

These organizations do not admit Negroes to membership and they have consistently sought to ignore them in their plans for the betterment of Harlem. Their whole appeal has been to the Negro as a consumer, urging that he spend his money with them. This unneighborly attitude is one of the reasons why street speakers and agitators harp on the exploitation of the Negro as a group by the white merchants of Harlem.

If Col. Phillips and other members of his organization who profess friendship for the Negro are really sincere, they will welcome him as a part of this community in the proposed celebration and in other matters where the welfare of the uptown section are considered.

Race Relations - 1936 Improvement of.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
July 10, 1936

Inter - Racial Commission To Be Formed In This City

The High Point Inter-Racial Commission will be organized in High Point at an early date, it was learned this morning from Miss Clara I. Cox.

Miss Cox, with a group of five or six High Point persons, attended the County Inter-Racial meeting yesterday afternoon in Greensboro. The county commission was enthusiastic over the plan for organizing the local commission and encouraged the project.

Dr. Glenn Johnson, of the North Carolina Woman's College, is president of the county commission and presided over the session which was held at the First Baptist church.

"We hope to encourage better relation between the races in High Point, N. C. Enterprise July 15, 1936

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION WOULD HAVE RICH FIELD

This purpose to organize again in High Point an inter-racial commission dedicated to the work of improving the relations between whites and colored people by a study of the social problems involved is to be commended heartily by all people interested in betterment of the community.

There is a large field of worthwhile service to be served through such cooperative endeavor approaching with intelligence the problem of improvement of relations between races. The relationship has never been unwholesome; indeed, there is reason for some pride in the manner in which our peoples have lived together happily, but there is, too, room for improvement of conditions through a program directed to

High Point," said Miss Cox, and believe that there is room for much work in this city."

that end—and from it there may be expected much that is good for all people.

And service on such a commission should be regarded as a rare challenge and opportunity to community service.

SO. JIM-CROW

MAY OUST N. C. PROFESSOR FOR DINING WITH FORD

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (C. P. 31-36) University of North Carolina was asked on Wednesday to discharge Prof. E. E. Ericson, who is said to have attended a dinner for James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President of the United States, recently. The plea was made by Dr. Roy W. McKnight, president of the Mecklenburg chapter of the U. of N. C. Alumni Association, who said after being informed that Prof. Ericson had been present with other white persons at a dinner in Ford's hotel suite after he had heard Ford make a speech in public: "I believe a university professor should enjoy the right of freedom of speech and liberality of thought. At a matter of fact, it is his duty to do so, but when a faculty member's conduct and philosophy of life become so opposed to American tradition, especially to Southern tradition, as to be offensive to the sensibilities of the thousands of alumni and to the taxpayers of the state then it is time for the university administration of North Carolina to start a general house cleaning. I can see no place in the faculty of the University of North Carolina for such an individual, nor can I understand why the administration permits and apparently condones such offenses against the conventions of the people of the state and the thousands of alumni of the oldest state university in America."

North Carolina

ADVENTURES IN RACIAL UNDERSTANDING

By Mrs. A. H. George

Article IV.

On Monday at 3:45 over seventy-five people gathered at 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, in a tea which served as an "acquaintance party" for all the adventurers. Over the social tea cups, in small groups, mingled boys of the Smith Quintette, Board executives, members of the office force, the Barber-Scotia Quartette, representatives and pastors of the two Negro Presbyterian churches of the city, some young men from Union Seminary, Dr. Dirk Lay, Dr. Calfee Smith and Dean L. S. Cozart of the Indian, mountain and Negro fields respectively.

Mrs. Fred Bennett presided over the program, which consisted of three-minute speeches to introduce the work one represented, and interspersed musical numbers by both groups of singers. The music groups added just the right atmosphere to the gathering. The ensemble of Smith and Barber-Scotia in the last number was a happy combination of the best music of both schools. 11-5-36

School duties called Dr. Byrd Smith, Dean Cozart and Mrs. Boulware back to work. Dr. Jesse Barber had to leave a week ago to attend the meeting of his Synod. Since I had no public duties calling me, I was asked to stay until the 20th of November.

Little tours this past week carried us to Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn,) to the meeting of New York Synodical on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th-21st.

The church building is distinctive, representative and

hallowed in memorial windows, corridors, alcoves and annex by the presence of pictures of Henry Ward Beecher, his red plush pulpit chair, with the name "Beecher" engraved on it, the desk upon which on "Feb. 5, 1860, Mr. Beecher sold the young slave-girl, Sally Maria Diggs, for the sum which purchased her freedom," and there are priceless relics, letters and books owned by private citizens but loaned to the church in order that the public might see them.

One thing that arrested my attention was the first letter Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her father, Dr. Lyman Beecher. She reverted to little "i's" at times. There was a far call from her "first letter" to the immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The speeches of the Synodical were challenging calls to duty. Dr. Robert Speer, in his last address as retiring Secretary of the Foreign Missions Board, gave a recital of men who have adventured gloriously in all the ages since the humble fishermen started the trail. He mentioned adventurers today who have followed the vision glorious and helped to bring God's Kingdom on earth.

Dr. Louis H. Evans, the new President of the Board of National Missions, gave a most heart-searching address, gripping from the beginning to the end, on "Pioneering Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

All of our group appeared on the program. Rev. Irving Underhill, Jr., presented the work of Batanga West Africa, and Dean L. S. Cozart represented the Negro at home; Mrs. Boulware and I took part in the worship service. We were proud of our men. Dr. Byrd Smith

spoke at 156 Fifth Avenue with Dr. Calfee of the Asheville Normal School at the "Third Tuesday" meeting. I heard some interesting comments on the various speeches which I certainly shall not put into print.

I was amazed at the facility with which the program went off at the Synodical. There was not even a second lost. As one speaker left the rostrum the next few speakers moved up to the front pews ready to step up. Mrs. John Mills, the President, who presided, stood, acknowledged with a bow the speaker's presence, and the speaker plunged right in without the loss of a word, a phrase or a sentence. That was a place where a program fulfilled its purpose—you had only to watch it and keep up.

We were guests on Wednesday at the Luncheon given at the Bossert Hotel, shared by the Synod and Synodical jointly. Mrs. Boulware and I helped to sell in the "Gift Shop" the various articles made in our National Missions Schools. There were Indian blankets, jewelry, carved buttons, buckles, and toys from our mountain white school. There were beautiful hand-made articles. I was asked "Is there no work from our Negro fields?" I looked in vain and found none. So I pass the question on to you, "Is there no work from our Negro fields?"

The last of the week was free time for three of us. Dean Cozart joined us at the "Y" cafeteria one evening and we began to discuss "fan mail" and results. I graded us in a sort of "reduction descending" order, and it ran something like this: Dr. Smith is our \$50 speaker; Dean Cozart is our "hand-shaking-and-they-leave-a-bill-in-the-hand speaker;" Mrs. Boulware, "a-handkerchief re-

ceiving speaker," and I at the foot — "a bouquet-of-flowersminister in Charlotte an apolo-speaker."

Seriously, though, both of driving. I have said he was a our men are making some fine "wild driver." I hereby apolo-contacts and are getting splen-gize. Mrs. Boulware and I did results. Dean Cozart saystook the articles from the the Barber-Scotia Quartette is "Gift Shop" in two taxis from going over in a big way. They Brooklyn over to Miss Taylor's will need some rest when they office at 156 Fifth Ave. My go back, Thursday. Miss Sut-friend in Charlotte shall no ton has to exercise self-controllonger be classed by me as a and say, "No!" after the 6th "wild driver;" he would make number. Dr. Byrd Smith spokea gentle, safe, dependable driv-at Staten Island on last Sun-er for nervous old ladies here in day at Dr. Swain's church andNew York City, after that ride after the service, while he wason Wednesday night. For five at dinner, a colored womamiles I stayed among the toys brought to the door an envelopethe bottom of the car. This containing a letter from a col-was a simple case where the ored woman who had heard Dr.akes "held," but the passen-Smith speak at the morning ser-ger did'nt—could'nt!

vice. The envelope contained Raleigh, N. C. Observer
\$50.00—a gift from the colored November 17, 1936
woman—who washed for her

living the first part of the week and did house cleaning the last part. She asked Dr. Smith to use the "small sum" to help in the work for her people in the South. The story was repeat-ed on the floor of the Synodi-cal as an inspiration for sacri-ficial giving.

During our rest period, we took in some movies, the Schom-berg Collection at the Colored Library, Theodore Roosevelt's Home, N. B. C. Studios, and other places of interest.

One little remark which comes in from a night meeting I filed during the week proves interesting. In making conver-sation, I inquired of a woman if she had attended the Synod-ical meeting and had heard Dr. Evans' address. She answered "I don't know much about Presbyterians, I've been a mem-ber of this church only two years. When we first moved here (Long Island) I was a Baptist and worshipped in the Baptist church for six years, but we got a new minister and I did not like him, so I quit the church and joined the Presby-terians." Did you think as I did—that only Negroes do that?

is narrowness and prejudice it is the natural instinct of self-preservation to deep-seated that a few professors can-not eradicate it.

H. L. EDENS.

Lumberton.

RACE RELATIONS.

To the Editor: If self-preservation is the first law of nature, then the white race of people is justified in opposing any tendency toward amalgamation with the Negro race. Social mingling of the two races would be a result in a degenerate race of mulattoes. Respectable and educated Negroes prefer to organize and conduct their own social and educational institutions free from the intereference of dominating white men; it is no impropriety for a white person, on invitation to address a Negro audience, or for an assembly of white people to have a Negro to bear a message from his people to them. Such an exchange of messages is an expres-sion of good will and helpfulness to both races and cannot be construed as a de-sire to break down the natural barriers which separate the two races. The sum total of the acts of a man's private and public life is the true index of his char-acter.

If Chapel Hill is the champion of so-cial mingling of the two races, let it prove its sincerity by admitting both whites and Negroes to the University on equal terms, after which it will be more seemly for the champions of evolution to censure The News and Ob-server for expressing the will of the white people not only of North Caro-lina but of the South as well.

Faithful slaves guarded my infancy and boyhood; after emancipation some of them remained with us till death. To-day some of the most faithful friends I have are Negroes. Often we have been mutually helpful, but they do not sit with my family around the fireside nor eat with us at the same table. If this

Race Relations-1936

South Carolina

Improvement of

Columbia, S. C. State
March 18, 1936

HAMPTON'S WORDS REGARDING NEGRO

Reader Writes of Relations Be- tween Races—Remarks Signs of Improvement.

To the Editor of The State:

There appears in your issues of February 7 an article from Arthur Sheppard under the title, "On State Rights in Hhistory of South Carolina." He advances an opposite opinion to that of The News and Courier, and in doing so, he cites the act of Governor Hampton in confirming a Negro to serve as jury commissioner of Abbeville county. He also says that Governor Hampton commissioned Negroes as officers of the state militia and to public offices, and sustained them as members of the general assembly.

Quoting the final paragraph of his article, he says: "General Hampton stumped the state during the summer of 1878 in an effort to preserve the balance of power held by Negro legislators, who had been useful to him, and later, from his seat in the United States senate, wrote an article, testifying to his profound interest in keeping the Negro in politics."

Mr. Editor, the writer is no politician, as he is minus the ability to shift his sails to overtake any political breeze that might be afloat, a quality so essential to the successful politician. He is not lamenting, however, since there is no shortage of politicians, but in the opinion of these higher up, a widespread scarcity of statesmen. The nation in general and the South in particular are confronted by a serious crisis. The progressive policies of the administration are facing stubborn and determined opposition. The Negro vote will prove a potent factor in the coming election. South Carolina in the national election of 1876 decided the issue and Hayes was elected. The vote of California gave the election to President Wilson. The South comes into her own, under the triumph of the Democratic party.

The question arises, will the administration be able to retain the overwhelming support of the Negro vote on account of the popularity of President Roosevelt, despite its traditional suppression of the Negro in the deep South? It was the influence of B. R. Tillman, then a dominating factor in state politics, which caused Murray to be seated in

Congress as representative of the then Seventh Congressional district. The Negro in the South and the nation resents the wholesale boycott of him politically by any section, and it looks like the former policy of Gen. Wade Hampton, of not slamming the door so completely in his face, was the wisest and most far-seeing. The triumph of the Democratic party at the polls next November will mean much for the South industrially,

financially and otherwise.

The Negro smarts under the continued reign of lynch-law, chaingang abuses, unfair distribution of school funds, etc.; however, he hails with some degree of encouragement the rising sentiment for better inter-racial friendship in many sections of the South. South Carolina passed 12 months or more without a single lynching. Rising to any high degree of popularity by abusing the Negro is fast becoming a lost art. General

Hampton's remarkable utterance upon his death bed reminds me somewhat of some of the last words of our Redeemer, "God bless my people, both black and white," was the last prayerful wish of the general. The time is ripe for true statesmanship, of real constructive worth; men who love their fellow-countrymen and without sham or hypocrisy will suffer for those ideals that are best. Booker T. Washington, my friend—who loved the South, and directed that his burial place be among these he had served—advised the Negro, "Cast your bucket down where you are, by making friends of your white neighbors."

We who are growing old must commit the finishing of this task to our children. Belonging to a family who bore no ill-will to his neighbor and having devoted such a large share of my life in helping to spread good-will between black and white. I am now preparing a brief story of some of my efforts, among which shall be a short account of some of the achievements of the famous 371st regiment, which under my leadership was presented the regimental flag by the Negro citizens of Columbia upon its departure for France, and was so royally entertained by citizens of both races upon its return. I shall also give my reason for desiring and having the honor of presenting the first dollar for the construction of a suitable monument in Columbia, city of his boyhood and burial place of his parents, to Woodrow Wilson, the author of the League of Nations.

Hoping, praying and working for the ushering in of a better day for all people, and garnering the good accomplished by Booker T. Washington and other fair minded people of both races, North and South, is my fervent desire.

H. EUGENE LINDSAY.

Columbia,

Columbia, S. C. State

August 3, 1936

PLAY ON LYNCHING WINS \$100 PRIZE

Walter Spearman, instructor in journalism in the University of North Carolina has won the first prize of \$100 in an anti-lynching play contest sponsored by the Southern Interracial commission. The winning play, "Country Sunday," was produced at Chapel Hill last spring by the Carolina Playmakers. Mr. Spearman is spending the summer at Silverstreet, S. C., where he is working on more plays.

Improvement of TENNESSEE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION HEARS SEC'Y BURTON'S ANNUAL REPORT

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Interracial Commission as it enters upon its 17th year of service, said Secretary James D. Burton in his annual report before the body at Nashville on Tuesday, and Mr. Burton continued:—Steady progress is being made. It has withstood the shock of the year of distressing economic conditions and has maintained a high morale in its membership. It has continued intact for the past three years without a dollar of aid from outside the state. It receives no aid from the public funds, and it is not a beneficiary in any community chest. Its secretary has served without salary for three years. Annual membership dues have been established as follows: Sustaining \$10.00, group or organizational \$5.00, corresponding membership \$1.00. The budget of the Commission is \$2,500, for postage, printing, stationery, travel, conference, clerical, telephone, literature, salary and incidentals, but this amount has never been secured. No debts are incurred in excess of receipts. The importance and influence of the Commission is not to be measured by its small budget, but rather on the voluntary leadership of several hundred men and women of the two races which it has enlisted. These leaders have continued loyal to the principles of the movement, and its critics have not been able to destroy its usefulness. One of the most encouraging features is the time and thought given to the Commission without charge. It is evidence of a sincere desire to promote better race relations.

For the year just closed the secretary has given attention to ways of acquainting the public with the program of the Tennessee Interracial Commission. Articles in 1935 were: "The New Outlook," "The Tennessee Teacher," official organ of the Tennessee Education Association, "The National Parent Teacher Magazine," and many items in the state press. The purpose of the movement has been integrated into many public and private welfare agencies. The Secretary has contacted numerous groups during the year in the interest of race cooperation. He is prepared to direct conferences when expense funds are available.

Tennessee occupies a unique geographical position between the deep south and the east, and is constantly contacting with the two. The State's adventures in human relationships from its beginning is a most interesting story. Kings Mountain, Watauga Settlement, Civil War, church union, woman's suffrage, and the T. V. A. experiment. Its adventure in the field of race relations in this current effort is of national significance which is being observed with interest. It is certainly not the work of any one person; it is the unselfish service of all.

I would call attention to the high death rate from homicide in Tennessee. Many of the killings are interracial. According to the State Department of Health, the homicide death rate for the United States, in 1934, was 9.5, for each 100,000 population. In Tennessee for the same period, the rate was 22.7 or more than twice the number for the U. S. as a whole. In 1933, there were 551 murders, and in 1934, there were 621 deaths due to homicide in Tennessee. Almost two persons were killed each day by their fellows in 1934. The number of Negro

murders is almost seven times higher in proportion to population than in the white race—75.3 colored against 11.2 white. Of the 621 persons, 415 were killed by fire arms; 125 by cutting instruments, and 78 by other means.

Comparing the homicide rates in the white population in the four larger cities, it is found that Nashville has the highest rate of 15.6 due to 18 deaths; Knoxville with 13 white deaths had a rate of 13.22; Chattanooga with 10 deaths a rate of 10.8; and Memphis with 15 deaths a rate of 8.9 per 100,000.

We suggest to the law and order section of the Commission that studies be made along the following lines.

1. Why the colored homicide rate in Tennessee is almost seven times higher than the white race in 1934?

2. Why Tennessee has a higher homicide death rate than the average for the United States?

3. Why 415, or more than 66 per cent were killed by fire arms and 126 or 20 per cent, by piercing or cutting instruments?

This is brought to the notice of the Tennessee Interracial Commission because it is concerned in the prevention, protection and conservation of human life.

Under the strain of existing conditions, I am concerned in seeing the Commission adapt itself to the needs of the day and at the same time maintain the principles which brought it into existence. It must continue to foster the spirit of justice, and with courage to bring about that justice in our political and social world. The principles of Christ applied to the social, business and economic life will mean newer and higher levels of life for people of all races here on earth.

—James D. Burton.

Resolutions of the Tennessee Interracial League

Nashville, Tenn.,
A. and I. State College,

Nashville, Tenn., July 9, 1936—For

past eighteen years the State Interracial league of Tennessee has worked in the interest of better race relations and social amelioration for all citizens of the state.

Its activities have been most pronounced in the fields of health, education, housing, recreation and justice in civic affairs. Slowly but surely the seeds that have been planted have begun to bring forth tangible fruit.

During the past twelve months, as never before, city, county and state officials have cooperated whole heartedly with the League's program.

1. The League especially endorses the work begun by the educational officials of Hamilton County in the establishment of the Booker T. Washington High School with a program of practical education for boys and girls in a changing civilization.

2. Specially significant has been the One Day Farmers and Home Maker Institutes in various centers of the state, especially in Hawwood, Fayette, Lauderdale, Shelby, Dyer, Crockett Giles, Robertson, Montgomery, Rutherford and Marshall counties. Leading citizens of both racial groups have cooperated to the end that constructive programs have gone forward in hearth, home making, agriculture, industrial education and teacher training.

3. The League especially mourns the loss of the late Speaker Joseph W. Byrns who stood ever as a symbol of racial good will both at home and in the nation.

4. For the past four years the League has enjoyed the constructive cooperation and endorsement of the legislative, executive and judicial officials of the government.

The Adult Education program under the leadership of Mr. W. B.

Overton, T. T. Lindsay and Mr. R. E. Clay has been administered to the end that both races have profited both economically and educationally.

6. During 1936 the execution of Tennessee has not been spotted by a single lynching.

7. The federal program of the N. Y. A. and of the W. P. A. have been of untold benefit to citizens of both groups because of the untiring work of Colonel H. S. Berry, Mr. R. P. Clift and Mr. W. B. O'Leary.

6. The establishment of the Douglass Park in Shelby County with 60 acres, equipped for basketball, tennis, camping, etc., is especially praise worthy in that it is to serve as the pattern for subsequent efforts in other counties with large Negro populations.

The action of the officials in Nashville in beginning the erection of a new Pearl High School and in turning over Watkins Park to Negroes is to be commended.

10. It is to be hoped that subsequent development of T. V. A. projects at the "dam" sites in Tennessee will include an equitable proportion of Negro in workers in all levels of the employment.

11. The action of the Boy Scout Councils of the state in making charters of the organization available to Negro boys of Tennessee is most laudable. Similar activity on the part of Girl Scouts is to be expected.

12. The League notes with pride the conferring of the L. L. D. degree on Pres. W. J. Hale of A. and I. State College for outstanding service in education and race relations.

13. A. and I. State College closed 24 years of service as a symbol of interracial good will. The League regards it as the best expression of interracial good will throughout the state and the entire South. Its graduates have been disciples of good will over the entire state. It is keenly desired that the institution's

usefulness, be extended by the addition of graduate work.

14. The League expresses sincere belief and confidence in the integrity and fair mindness of Tennesseans. The sons and daughters of the sixteenth state have ever been proud and fair in their dealings regardless of class or cred. We face the rising sun with confidence and assurance.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert T. Burt.

Mrs. J. F. Pierce.

Mrs. E. T. Brown.

S. G. Grene.

Rev. Russell Barbour.

G. W. Gore, Jr.

Newport News, Va. Press

December 24, 1936

FRIENDS IN MANKIND

"A friend of mankind," was the tribute paid to the Rev. JESSE BELMONT BARBER, Negro minister, of Chattanooga, Tenn., a short time ago during a program arranged by the white citizens of that city, commemorating the tenth anniversary of his pastorate of the Leonard Street Baptist Church. A meeting of its kind could not have been held in Tennessee ten years ago, said Mayor T. C. THOMPSON, son of a Confederate army officer, during the exercises.

The shortcomings of the Negro so often find their way into public print that it is refreshing to see the interest which the Chattanooga celebration has created throughout the country. We are not familiar with the Rev. BARBER's record, beyond the fact that he is a graduate of Lincoln University and pastor of an influential Negro church. But when his white associates refer to him as "a friend to mankind" in a celebration they had arranged in his honor, his service to his community must be outstanding.

The problem of race relationships in this country is by no means as serious as some would have us believe. To solve it, however, we must have Christian concepts of brotherhood, tolerance, mutual understanding, and mutual helpfulness. Newport News and the Virginia Peninsula have a large Negro population. Seldom, however, have there been serious misunderstandings. The leaders of the races work in harmony, and the progress of the Negroes in this community has been so marked that both Negroes and whites may be justly proud.

We could name a score of Negro leaders in this community who merit the tribute paid the Chattanooga pastor.

Race Relations-1936
Improvement of

Texas.

Tobias Is Speaker at Texas School Confab

White Theologians Attend Four-Day Session at Southern Methodist University

DALLAS, TEX., July 2.—History was made on the spacious campus of staid old Southern Methodist University last week, when Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, responded to the invitation extended several months ago and served as guest speaker in a series of meetings running over a period of four days.

The occasion was the summer session of the Texas Pastors' School, under the direction of the Theological Department of the white institution. Several hundred students and pastors from all parts of the state were present.

Dr. Tobias was warmly received at each of the sessions which he addressed and, following his eloquent appeal last Wednesday morning to a crowded house, he was forced by the continuous cheering from the ministers and students assembled to come again to the front of the platform and bow his recognition.

Continually in Demand

He was continually in demand for personal conferences, and one of his most important addresses was delivered before the women's section of the school to a group of students and pastors' wives numbering several hundred.

Among the noted speakers and lecturers appearing on the program with Dr. Tobias were: Dr. Herbert L. Willett, professor of Old Testament in the University of Chicago; Dr. William Alexander, secretary of the Department of Schools and Colleges of the Methodist Church; Dr. C. T. Craig of Oberlin; Dr. W. M. Horton, author of numerous books on theology; Dr. W. C. Martin, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Dallas; Dr. L. F. Sensabaugh, another prominent Dallas pastor; Dr. Earl R. Tolz, of Hartford Theological Seminary, and others.

The appearance of Dr. Tobias in his connection is the first time that his distinction has been accorded a speaker of the Negro race in this section, and the cordial manner in which he was received will doubtless result in other movements along this line. Dr. Tobias' addresses were constructive, able and fearless

Texas Governor Appoints Negro 'Good Will' Committee

DALLAS, Texas.— Looking forward to Negro co-operation in the exposition to be staged in Dallas during 1937 as the successor of the Texas Centennial Exposition, Gov. James V. Allred has named a "Good Will Committee" composed of outstanding members of the Negro race.

Headed by Sam W. Houston, principal of the Huntsville Negro high school, and director of Negro relations for the exposition, the committee is composed of Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley college, Marshall; W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View college, John W. Rice, Houston; Lewis A. Lyons, Austin; Dr. W. T. Hamilton, Dallas; A. Mills, Houston; William McDonald, banker and fraternalist of Fort Worth, and Prof. J. D. Martin, Austin.

The exposition in Dallas was the first in all history which presented a building exhibiting only the progress of the Negro race and manned 100 per cent by Negroes.

One of the objectives of the committee will be to assist in securing a Federal appropriation for the maintenance of this unit during next year. It also will, through the off months, acquaint the race in general with the cultural and educational opportunities offered by a visit to a greater and larger world's fair during next year.

Race Relations - 1936.

Virginia
6

Improvement of.

Jackson Ison
Baptist + Religious
Dec 3-36

RACE RELATIONS IN RICHMOND

Dr. J. T. Hill (Colored) Religious Herald

Providence, in wisdom, has decreed that the lot of the Negro should be cast with the white people of America. Condemn, as we may, the means through which we were brought here, or the sufferings through which we passed in slavery, the fact remains that today we are far in advance of those who have never left their native Africa. There is no need to stop and ask whether this progress represents the influence of slavery, or freedom from it. It is enough to know that it is an accomplished fact, and that our country should have the credit. God in bringing us here planted us in the midst of the highest civilization that mankind has ever known. In this environment we are advancing steadily. Our ancestors worked 250 years without pay, casting the results of their labors in the laps of your forebears—making the wealth which is all about us, possible. Negroes laid the foundation for the wealth of the South. We, their descendants could feel ourselves blessed if the descendants of our former master could see fit always to extend to us that kindness, justice and sympathy which our service to them in the past should inspire. The whites and the blacks are to dwell together permanently, and we should lose no opportunity to cultivate every possible harmony between the races. Whoever, North or South, black or white, by word or deed needlessly stirs up strife, is an enemy to both races.

At the base most of the social problems of the Negroes is the problem of work. Anyone who has given thought to this question knows that the negro is not dealt with justly. Increased opportunity and earnings for them means increased buying power. The lifting of the level of these Negro workers would remove a cause which keeps the white workers' standards low. Both the church, as an institution, and the individual as a Christian, sooner or later must face the fact that paternalism, enforced segregation, injustice and discrimination, based on race, are out of harmony with the basic assumption of Christian belief. Whether the church of today shall lead in the field of race relations depends upon its willingness to make a courageous stand.

Race Relations-1936

Improvement of.

RACE COMMISSION REPORTS AT LAKE GENEVA CONFERENCE

LAKE GENEVA, Wis.—(CP)—At the conference on the religious education of adults which was held here July 27 to August 8 the commission on inter-group and interracial relations recorded its findings on Negro-white relations in the United States.

At the beginning of the report the conviction of the conference in regards to racial prejudice was set out. The commission, which was under the auspices of the International Council of Religious Education, told its belief in equality of man and called for a frank admission of wrongs.

Barriers to friendly race relations were named as being economic and social; political in regards to voting, office holding, courts, civil rights and lynching.

The ill effects of poor health conditions were discussed. Inequalities in Negro and white educational systems were set out, and also the need for libraries and recreational facilities.

Progress Encouraging

The report tells of much progress in the field of race relations that is encouraging, such as: accomplishments of Negroes and loyal support of various white philanthropists and organizations.

In a discussion of racial attitudes the following suggestions were made for altering patterns of racial thinking: (1) Equip one's self with facts about other races; (2) Investigate common notions concerning Negroes; (3) Learning achievements of Negroes; (4) Investigating their living and working conditions.

The suggestions made for groups desiring to act for better race relations were (1) of a legal nature: assist the Negro in getting competent legal counsel, political rights, anti-lynching laws, justice in legislation and legal protection for sharecroppers.

(2) Other action includes securing competent Negro speakers before white groups; protesting against

disparaging Negro personality through use of derogatory terms in publications, daily speech and the movies; and observation of Race Relations Sunday.

Committee Members

Members of the committee were: Dr. H. Shelton Smith, professor of religious education in Duke university, chairman; Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the interracial department of the Federal Council of Churches, who acted as "research specialist" for the commission; Mrs. Susanne T. Crowe, Peoria, Ill.

V. E. Havens, Indianapolis; Miss Helen K. Mosier, Drew university; Mrs. H. F. Parks, Cleveland; Miss Anna Frankis, Linden, N. J.; Rev. S. S. Morris, Nashville, Rev. A. E. Martin, Kansas City, Mo., and Ellis Dale, Indianapolis.

Six delegates from Negro religious bodies who attended the conference were: Dr. George Edmund Haynes Sr., of New York, Congregational church; the Rev. C. E. Chapman, Kansas City, Mo., Colored Methodist Episcopal.

Miss Bess-Hunter Robinson of Chicago, African Methodist Episcopal Zion; the Rev. R. H. Peoples, St. Louis, Disciples of Christ; the Rev. C. W. Abington and the Rev. S. S. Morris, Nashville, A. M. E. church. George E. Haynes Jr., was a visitor.

Dr. Haynes and the Rev. Mr. Chapman addressed the body at one of its sessions.

Race Relations-1936
Improvement of.

TACOMA, WASH.
TIMES

FEB 8 1936

M. E. PASTORS OPPOSE STIRRING UP HATREDS

Editor The Times: The Methodist Preachers' association of Tacoma and vicinity unanimously desire to express our regret that there are being formed in our community organizations which promote racial hatreds. Such prejudice-forwarding organizations, in the name of Americanism and of Aryan or Nordic superiority, breed hatred against Jew, Negro, Oriental and Roman Catholic. We believe that every Christian should throw full weight against such hatred and suspicion-forming organizations and consider that it is our duty to warn people against them. By unanimous action of our association.

(Signed) R. A. ANDERSON
DUANE E. CARTER
KING D. BEACH

Washington-

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
February 20, 1936

Southern Student New Chairman Of Inter-Racial Group

Thomas Stevenson, James Howard, Ed Neville and Pickard Williams, and one member of the faculty, Dr. Paul Sweet, of the department of history.

Mr. Williams is president of the Birmingham-Southern Y. M. C. A. organization, and student secretary to James Saxon Childers, of the English department.

He announced that whereas the theme of the conference has heretofore been religious, in the next meeting he will attempt to emphasize more prominently the question of inter-racial difficulties.



Pickard Williams, student at Birmingham-Southern College, who was named chairman of the 1937 Alabama Institute of Religion, inter-racial conference, at a recent meeting at Talladega College for Negroes.

White, Negro PTA Have Joint Meet At Brighton, Ala.

C. B. Savender, Reporter.
Brighton Parent-Teacher Association had joint program with the white P. T. A. at the colored school auditorium. The white principal was present with several teachers and the President of the white P. T. A. The chorus rendered several selections which were enjoyed by the visitors.

FOUR years ago on the campus of Talladega College a small group of men met to discuss a common tie between the white man and the Negro—the Christian religion. One white man attended.

Two years elapsed before the conference was again attempted. This meeting was more successful than the first and was called the First Alabama Institute of Religion. As before, the purpose of the conference was to discuss the problem of racial differences and to cite the functions in the social scheme of a common religion.

Recently the second inter-racial conference was held at the Talladega institution, with a marked increase in the number of representatives present.

About 20 delegations attended, and among these was a commission from Birmingham-Southern College which included four students

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Sidelights Of Conference On Graduate Study

Staff Correspondence

DURHAM, N. C.—It was revealed at the conference of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations that the Duke University library has spent \$5,728 for nearly 3,000 books and other materials on the Negro and race relations. This almost doubles the library's Negro collection.

It was emphasized by Duke officials that these materials and those at University of North Carolina, are open to the use of all persons who wish to use them. Research students of any race are permitted to come to the libraries of the universities and use any of this material, or loans can be made through college or public libraries under the inter-library exchange system just established.

N. C. Newbold, supervisor of Negro education in North Carolina, and moving spirit behind the conference, has furnished all Negro colleges with lists of books available at the two university libraries. Supplementary lists covering additional books will be sent out from time to time. There is to be no costs for the loan of books, except payment of postage both ways. In some cases, loans will be made to responsible individuals.

One of the speakers who made quite a hit with the conference was Dr. Charles T. Loram, director of Yale's Institute of race relations. Said Dr. Loram:

"There is no future for South Africa or the southern states until the two races work as partners....Dr. Mordecai Johnson lifted the conference out of a mess of detail to the level where it belonged by his address. He showed us the lead. Everybody knows that academic segregation is altogether wrong. It is never inexpedient to do the right thing. We must move toward the abolition of the segregated educational system.

"Strange as it may seem, South Africa is moving that way faster and will be rid of discrimination sooner. At the university in Cape-town there are 31 African students and the university at Johannesburg has many. No laws were needed to do this.

Duke might relax its restrictions, say in law or religion, as a private institution has certain advantages. As Erskine says, we have a moral obligation to be intelligent. This includes sound strategy in seeking the ultimate goal. The Negro should not hail each forward step boastfully, nor force a great number of students on some generous institution which would admit them. Whatever we do, we must push on to the ultimate goal.

"In South Africa, they have not admitted natives or racially mixed students to the medical schools because as one university official said, the problem would arise of having them and European girl students around the same dissecting table. "In South Africa one is black or not black, but in America one is white or not white. "In any move ahead it is necessary to have competent Negro students. I think all the competent Negro students must go to Harvard; they are not

at Yale.

"The time has come when we could be a little bolder. The French word for it is audacious."

President E.C. Peters of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., agreed with Dr. Loram and Dr. Johnson. Said he: "A new day is coming.

In Texas a white Methodist group proposed that graduate work be done by Negroes at the University of Texas. The students would approve. We should begin in the school of religion. I am not as pessimistic of religion as Dr. Johnson." One of the most arresting addresses was delivered by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who said:

"This conference is itself a big achievement. Here we have scholarly and tolerant people, guests of the two great universities, working jointly on joint problems. I hope the conference goes on record unanimously as desiring the joint education of the races as the ultimate end." "The next thing to consider is the wise next step. This does not mean putting off the day of the ultimate goal's achievement. It would

be futile to build up, state by state, professional and doctorate level graduate work. It is my firm belief that adequate graduate and professional schools are not now provided in the South for any body. "Only four medical schools in the whole South are approved and only one department of one university's graduate school (sociology at University of North Carolina). Second and third rate substitutes are no solution.

"There are four large Negro university centers singled out by educational and philanthropic leaders for development—Washington, Nashville, Atlanta, and New Orleans. Into them in the past six years have gone 20 millions of dollars from various sources. So you see the cost of even approaching real graduate work. North Carolina is not ready to spend that kind of money. The present solution is by subsidies, payments to Negroes of tuition for out-of-state study. "But they must not be used as the way out of embarrassing situations. \$100 or \$150 is an absurd amount to give. \$400 for a term is the likely minimum. \$500 really

seems more reasonable. We can gauge the sincerity of the state by the willingness it shows to provide either a real assistance or a ridiculous banana peel on which the Negro will slide out of the way as a problem.

"Local graduate school building up unsuitable until all lower levels are really sound. It will take a long time and a lot of money to bring them up to the standard for both races.

"Common education on the higher level is bound to come and as a conference we should go on record that in our belief that is the logical goal." During the reading of the report of the special committee named to crystallize in writing the conference's thinking, by President David D. Jones of Bennett College, its chairman, several interesting things came to light.

The committee that actually drafted the report consisted of President Jones, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Institute; President Johnson of Howard; Dr. Edgar C. Thompson of Duke University; President Frank Atkins of Winston-Salem Teachers College; Deans A. Elder and J. T. Taylor of North Carolina College. Two other members, not at the report-drafting committee, were Fred McCulston of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges and Dean Francis E. Bradshaw of University of North Carolina.

One of the points which came out during the reading and adoption of the conference report was the expressed opposition of several of the heads of the Negro state colleges and normal schools to any consolidation or merger. When a motion was made by President J. E. Shepard of North Carolina College and seconded by President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College, that the reference in the report to consolidation be stricken out, the motion was withdrawn when Dr. Embree made the following observation:

"If Negroes want higher education, then so well and good. If they want to protect any of the five institutions they have while making over the white institutions, then I have nothing to do with it and say it is a shocking front to present."

The report was accepted as a whole on the motion of President

Jones, seconded by President Peters. It was adopted in sections, with several revisions. The final draft, conforming to these revisions was left with the committee. In a wire to the Guide Wednesday morning, President Jones said: "The last paragraph findings are not yet finally worded. It will, however, ask legislature to provide expenses for a commission (to study the whole question and report to the Legislature of 1937) and provide fellowships in institutions outside of the state for Negroes who desire instruction in courses offered in the state university, the understanding being that the fellowships should be made adequate so that the applicant will not be penalized financially by out-of-state study. Other recommendations were unchanged." (A summary of these will be found in the news story on page 1.) A reference in the report to rating agencies prompted by Dr. J.M. Gandy, President of Virginia State College, to object on the basis that it reflected unfairly on the Southern

Association. W.R. Johnson of the N.C. Welfare Commission asked, "Why not? Everybody knows that rating is also on a bual system basis." The section was adopted with the expressed understanding that its phrasing in the final draft would not be offensive to any rating agency. A motion to delete "ideally" in the recommendation about admitting Negroes to presently established graduate schools was made by Dr. Loram and seconded by Conrad Pearson, Durham lawyer. They said it made the recommendation sound apologetic and gave the opposition a weapon to use against it. Dr. J.H. Hignsmith of the state Department of Education and President J.W. Seabrook of Fayetteville State Normal thought the word had best stay in. The motion was withdrawn after discussion. Dr. Johnson, President H.L. McCrorey of Smith Univ., President Seabrook and P.E. Young, Jr., of Norfolk joined the discussion on the amount of the out-of-state tuition subsidy. All except President Seabrook thought the amount should be suitable to permit the student to study without unnecessary financial handicaps. He felt the legislature should be the judge of the amount and the conference should not make a recommendation. The question of making the tuition law 'mandatory' rather than 'permissive'--so that all qualified students would receive aid--was thoroughly discussed. "Mandatory" won out. Dr. Johnson of Howard made the following proposal: that the tuition grant include a transportation and other expense differential plus a positive scholarship if the student's standing as a scholar would qualify him for it; to which Dr. Charles Thompson of Howard added--that the sum granted include a "nuisance fee" to compensate the students for the trouble of going out of state. Those who were programmed speakers included: J.W. Mitchell, Mrs. D.F. Lowe, N.H. Harris, G.H. Ferguson, Roy Thomas, S.B. Simmons, Miss Katherine Dennis, Geo. W. Coggin, R.B. Downs, Dr. Clyde Donnell, Dr. W.K.T. Miller, Dr. G.M. Cooper, Miss Majorie Beal, R. H. Wettach, John S. Bradway, W.R. Johnson, Dean A. Elder, and H.L. Trigg.

Saltbury, N. C. Post
December 11, 1936

Educators Seek More Opportunity For N. C. Negroes

Chapel Hill, Dec. 11. (AP).—A conference of educators here decided to ask the legislature to look into the question of providing graduate study for negroes in North Carolina.

It recommended that the 1937 legislature ask the governor to appoint a commission, on which there would be negro representatives, to study the question to the end that appropriations might be made for the purpose.

The conference, which ended yesterday, was sponsored by the division of co-operation and education and race relations in collaboration with the state department of public instruction, Duke university, and the University of North Carolina.

The conference was called for the purpose of considering the problems of graduate, professional and vocation instruction for negroes in the state.

Race Relations - 1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Connecticut.

Spectacular Parade Features Big Negro Racial Day Celebration

Honorable Eugene Kinckle Jones Thrills Crowd As Principal Speaker On Waterbury 'Racial Day' Program.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 23—A spectacular parade, lasting fully an hour, was part of the mammoth celebration of "Negro Racial Day," here on July 12, by the Pearl Street Neighborhood House and the Pearl Street Civic League.

Headed by the Monarch Symphonic Band of the Monarch Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. of W. of New York City, under the direction of Lt. F. W. Simpson, conductor, and Dr. N. Hayne, business manager, the paraders formed a line at Pearl street and marched to Settlers Village.

Included in the lineup were: The Symphonic Band, the Joe Louis Club, the Meteors Club, Clock City Lodge (Elks), the Alpha A. M. E. Zion Fife and Drum Corps and 100 cars, bearing delegates and other outoftown guests. Police Sgt. W. Roach and staff superintended the lineup.

Jones is Speaker

The Hon. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League and advisor on Negro affairs of the U. S. Department of Commerce, was principal speaker. Rev. Dr. Isaac W. Reed, of the Grace Baptist Church, told of his acquaintance with Dr. Jones at college.

Rev. A. A. Perry, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, opened the celebration with prayer and Wm. M. Harris, manager of the Settlers' Village, welcomed the group to the village. Frank J. Green, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, praised the Civic League for the showing it had made.

Miss Alice Kingsbury, who is credited with having made the Pearl Street Community House possible, paid tribute to the gathering and the Race.

The Tuskegee quartet gave several selections and the Monarch band rendered several instrumental selections.

Parade Awards Made

Following the parade, in which

the local Elks marched in uniform along with the uniformed paraders from New York City, prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, a cup, to the Ansonia Fife and Drum Corps; second prize to the Zion Baptist group; third, the Meteors of Pearl Street Neighborhood House; fourth to Clock City Lodge No. 590, and the fifth to Ansley Williams, parade marshal. James B. Lassiter, chairman of the League, presided over the celebration.

Members of the Civic League are: J. B. Lassiter, Mrs. Leila P. Alexander, director of the house; Miss Inez L. Alexander, G. Luther McDonald, Mrs. Reuben McKinney, Mrs. Maybelle H. Ward, Mrs. J. Johnson, Rev. I. W. Reed, Rev. B. W. Crowder, Rev. A. A. Perry, C. N. Alexander, Wm. Thompson, Charles Demo, rs. John Carter, Lacey Maness, Harold Johnson, Wm. Harvey, C. Emmett Burke, James Sturdivant, Joseph Hatcher and John V. Andrews.

Organizations contributing to the Booker T. Washington Room were: Grace Baptist Church, Brass City Zion Church, American Legion Wilson Post, Clock City Lodge No. 590, Eastern Star, Young Republicans, A. M. E. Zion Church, Lion Baptist Church, Household of Ruth, Kellog Lodge Odd Fellows, Pearl Street Neighborhood House and the Interracial Committee.

Race Relations-1936

Florida.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Miami, Fla., News
May 23, 1936

INTER-RACIAL BODY HOPES TO WIDEN SPHERE

'No Race Question Here,' Say Speakers at First Public Meeting

Enlargement of the Inter-Racial Committee of Miami, broadening the scope of its activity and of "good fellowship," developed from the first public meeting of the committee in city commission chambers yesterday, at which speakers asserted there is no "race question" here.

The Dade county grand jury recently recommended police enforcement of segregation of whites and negroes to their own respective sections, following several attacks on white persons by negroes.

Some 75 persons, whites and negroes, attended yesterday's meeting of the committee, called by the Rev. Daniel Iverson, chairman of the organization since its inception more than a year ago.

Sheriff D. C. Coleman, seeking re-election, last night charged in a public address his opponents were "stooping" to agitate race troubles. Coleman attended the meeting yesterday.

"Those who know the true situation," Dr. George N. MacDonell, city public health director, told the committee, "know that any talk of a race question is nonsense. Any one who spreads rumors of a negro menace for purely selfish reasons is as reprehensible as a person who would deliberately spread smallpox germs through our city."

C. D. Leffler, former Miami mayor, also said "there isn't any race question here." He advocated the setting aside of some stretch of the beach for exclusive use of negroes.

Three negro leaders, C. S. Thompson, real estate operator; K. L. Knight, undertaker, and the Rev. John Culmer, pastor of St. Agnes Episcopal church, pleaded with their white contemporaries for "justice" and an opportunity to prove themselves. "We do not want social equality," Culmer said, "but only a chance to prosper in

the city we have helped to build." The Rev. J. E. Culmer, K. L. Louis Allen, former sheriff, who is a special investigator for the city, told the committee conditions are better now in the negro section "than ever before in the city's history," but said there is room for vast improvement. He blamed liquor and inadequate police protection as the causes for the recent stabbings.

The Rev. Mr. Iverson said the "time has come for enlargement of this committee of 25 persons into a citywide membership of several thousands of persons interested in the welfare of negroes living in Miami."

On motions from the floor, the chairman named Ralph Ferrell, Mrs. J. T. Feaster and C. Benton Dean as members of a nominating committee; himself, Dr. MacDonell, John Cleveland, Mrs. Johnson H. Pace, Rabbi Samuel Machtei and Culmer, W. B. Sawyer and Pfarr, the latter three negroes, as members of a constitutional committee. Iverson said he would resign the chairmanship of the committee, but expected to remain actively identified with the movement.

Action toward obtaining an enlarged membership will be taken at a meeting of the committee scheduled for next month.

Miami, Fla., News
June 21, 1936

INTER-RACIAL BODY WILL HAVE CHARTER

Will Be Submitted to Court for Ratification

A proposed charter for the Miami Inter-racial committee will be submitted to the circuit court for ratification following its approval yesterday at a meeting in the city commission room. The committee, of which the Rev. Daniel Iverson was chosen chairman, pending election of officers, is made up of the following members:

C. D. Leffler, the Rev. Mr. Iverson, C. B. Dean, Mrs. J. Avery Guyton, Mrs. J. T. Feaster and Ralph Knight, Mitchell Wolfson, A. L. Reynolds, W. H. Combs, Rabbi Jacob H. Kaplan and S. J. Barco, to serve one year; Dan Hardie, Mrs. J. H. Pace, Mrs. R. O. Lyell, Mrs. T. V. Moore, Mrs. Lester Schwingel and S. A. Burgess, to serve three years.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

General

Trinity Advocate

Greensboro N.C.

Jan. 23, 1936

A CALL FOR RACIAL GOOD WILL

February 9 will be Racial Goodwill Sunday, an occasion annually observed in many of the churches throughout the South. Christians supporting the white churches often fail to realize that one of the surest approaches to happy relationships and promotion of co-operation and goodwill is to be found through the avenue of the churches. Certainly, whites and negroes living in close contact and coming often into competition and conflict upon other levels should in a common religious faith find opportunities for contacts and understandings on the highest levels of their life and interests.

The State Commission on Inter-Race Co-operation is requested that in every church where it is possible, both colored and white, some message be given or some token of goodwill be offered and received, emphasizing the importance of peaceful and happy living together, and the debt of each race to the other.

Helpful literature on the subject may be had upon application to Dr. B. B. Eleazer, 706 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Gastonia N.C. Gazette
January 21, 1936

suitable for the preparation of addresses and programs on this subject.

Feb. 9th Race Relations Sunday

**Will Be Widely Observed
With Sermons, Addresses
And Programs On Race
Problems.**

ATLANTA, Jan. 21.—The commission on inter-racial co-operation, with headquarters in this city, today announced that February 9th has been designated race relations Sunday and will be widely observed by sermons, addresses and programs on the race problem. Inaugurated by the Federal Council of Churches in 1923, the observance of Race Relations Sunday, it was stated, has become an established custom on the part of religious groups throughout the nation, and thousands of churches participate annually. The commission announced that, as in previous years, it is prepared to furnish without charge to anyone interested an assortment of bulletins

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 17, 1936

Inciting of Race Prejudices Condemned by Southerners

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 17, 1936

Atlanta, Ga., April 16—(UP)—Dissemination of literature and photographs calculated to incite race prejudices, financed by contributors of Northern financiers, was condemned tonight by the Southern commission on interracial co-operation.

A resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the commission today protested "vehemently" against distribution of such literature as "anti-social, un-American and un-Christian."

The resolution referred directly to revelations before the senate lobby committee yesterday by Vance Muse of Houston, Texas, of "distribution all over the South" of pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt entering a "Negro meeting with two Negro escorts."

The United States senate committee investigating lobbying has produced testimony showing conclusively that some Southern politicians have accepted thousands of dollars from Northern financiers for the purpose of manufacture of the basest racial prejudice for political ends," the resolution read.

"We, the commission on interracial co-operation, protest vehemently against this anti-social, un-American and un-Christian behavior and call on Southerners of all political faiths to repudiate such practices. We deprecate all racial prejudice and warn the people of the South to beware of attempts to create and incite race prejudices for any end whatsoever."

The resolution was introduced by Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta. "In adopting this resolution," Jones said, "it was not the commission's purpose to take sides in any way for or against any political party or candidate but only to express the most emphatic protest against the dangerous practice of stirring up racial antagonism for political ends."

About 50 members of the commission, representing virtually every state below the Mason-Dixon line, were present. Dr. Edward Poteat, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., was re-elected president and Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta executive director.

RACIAL HATRED ACTS DEPLORED

Committee Condemns Stirring
Up Prejudice to Serve Political Purposes.

ATLANTA, April 16—(P)—The Commission on Interracial Co-operation today condemned as "anti-social, un-American and un-Christian" any attempt to create racial prejudice "for political ends."

The commission's stand was taken at its annual meeting held here a day after Vance Muse of Houston, Texas, told the Senate lobby committee he distributed in the South pictures of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with two negro escorts.

Muse, general manager of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, also told the committee John J. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont each contributed \$5,000 for the anti-New Deal "grass roots" convention in Macon, Ga. The pictures were widely distributed at the Macon assembly.

"The United States Senate committee investigating lobbying has produced testimony showing conclusively some southern politicians have accepted thousands of dollars from northern financiers for purposes of manufacturing the basest racial prejudice for political ends," a resolution adopted by the commission said.

"We, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, protest vehemently against this anti-social, un-American and un-Christian behavior and call on all southerners of all political faiths to repudiate such practices."

"We deprecate all racial prejudice and warn the people of the South to beware of attempts to create and incite race prejudice for

any ends whatsoever."

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, widely known Atlanta minister who headed the committee which framed the resolution, said:

"In adopting this resolution it is all southerners of all political faiths not the commission's purpose to take sides any way for or against any political party or candidate, but to express its emphatic protest against the stirring up of racial antagonisms for political ends."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
April 17, 1936

Condemns Racial Political Activities

ATLANTA, April 16 (P)—The commission on interracial cooperation today condemned as "anti-social, un-American and un-Christian" any attempt to create racial prejudice "for political ends."

The commission's stand was taken at its annual meeting held here a day after Vance Muse of Houston, Texas, told the Senate Lobby Committee he distributed in the south pictures of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with two Negro escorts.

Muse, general manager of the Southern committee to uphold the constitution, also told the committee John J. Raskob and Pierre S. Du Pont each contributed \$5,000 for the anti-New Deal "grass roots" convention in Macon, Ga. The pictures were widely distributed at the Macon assembly.

Brunswick, Ga., News
April 17, 1936

RACIAL PREJUDICE SCORED AT SESSION

REPUDIATION OF ATTEMPTS
TO CREATE PREJUDICE ASKED BY COMMISSION

Atlanta, April 17. (P)—Repudiation of any attempts to create racial prejudice for "political purposes" was asked of all southerners today by the commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Meeting here in annual session yesterday, the commission adopted a resolution which said:

"The United States senate committee investigating lobbying has produced testimony showing conclusively some southern politicians have accepted thousands of dollars from northern financiers for purposes of manufacturing the basest racial prejudice for

political ends.

"We, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, protest vehemently against this anti-social, un-American and un-Christian behavior and call on all southerners of all political faiths to repudiate such practices."

We deprecate all racial prejudice and warn the people of the south to beware of attempt to create and incite race prejudice for any ends whatsoever."

The senate lobby committee was told this week by Vance Muse, of Houston, Texas, that he had distributed in the south pictures of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with two negro escorts.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 17, 1936

Interracial Commission Deplores Politicians' Use of Race Hatred First Methodist Women to Meet

Atlanta, Ga. (UP).—Injection of racial prejudice into politics was condemned as "anti-social, un-American and un-Christian," in resolutions adopted by the commission on interracial co-operation.

The commission's action was taken late yesterday, just a day after the U. S. Senate committee investigating lobbying revealed that Vance Muse, of Houston, Texas, distributed over the South pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt entering a "Negro meeting with two Negro escorts."

Muse, general manager of the Southern committee to uphold the Constitution, also testified that John J. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont each contributed \$5,000 for the anti-new deal "grass roots" convention at Macon. Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, was endorsed by the convention as a presidential candidate.

The interracial commission said that the Senate committee "has produced testimony showing conclusively that some Southern politicians have accepted thousands of dollars from Northern financiers for the purpose of the basest racial prejudices for

A series of meetings which will feature a discussion of Racial Understanding will begin at 7:30 p.m. today at First Street Methodist church, it was learned last night. The two-day session will be sponsored by the Women's Missionary society of the church, officials stated.

Mrs. Ed Howard, who has selected as her subject, "The Negro as a Worker, and the Social Factors in His Life" will be the principal speaker at the opening session. The Tremont Chapel glee club, a Negro organization, will give a program of Negro spirituals.

At 11 a.m. Tuesday Mrs. Joe Miller and Mrs. Will Flanders will further the discussion of Negro contributions to current civilization.

A luncheon will be served at 1 p.m. and at 2 o'clock a study of prominent American Negroes is scheduled.

The missionary circle under the direction of Mrs. O. K. Smallwood is in charge of the program.

Mrs. G. Reid Smith, chairman of Bible and mission study, will preside at all sessions, and Mrs. Robert Pringle is in charge of luncheon arrangements.

Savannah, Ga., Nov.
November 14, 1936

NEGROES TO HOLD PEACE MEETINGS

Will Be Addressed Sunday
By Dr. Dillingham

Sunday morning and night the negroes of Savannah will stage two big peace demonstrations, one at Butler Presbyterian and one at St. Augustine Episcopal Church.

The Revs. C. H. Richmond and J. Henry Brown have arranged with the Emergency Peace Campaign of Philadelphia to have Dr. John Dillingham speak on "Peace."

Dr. Dillingham is one of the outstanding negroes of the nation and stands high among the international organizations working for peace. He has traveled extensively in Europe and is one of the very few negroes who has been in contact with the great Indian leader Ghandi. He is a graduate of Yale University and has done outstanding work in the field of negro education.

In bringing Dr. Dillingham to the city the leaders of the Butler Presbyterian and St. Augustine's churches look forward to the formation of a permanent organization in this area.

All the negro churches, social and civic organizations, professional groups and parent-teacher organizations are invited to hear the message of Dr. Dillingham at one of the services on Sunday and to arrange for delegates to meet Dr. Dillingham.

Race Relations - 1936

Illinois.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

FIFTY CHURCHES OBSERVE RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY; PASTORS EXCHANGE PULPITS

The pastors of fifty white and Race Protestant churches of the city, exchanged pulpits this Sunday, February 9, in observance of the fourteenth annual Race Relations Sunday sponsored by the Chicago Church Federation.

Mayor Edward Kelly, in an official proclamation, has designated the week of February 9 to February 15 as Race Relations Sunday in the city of Chicago and urges special consideration during this week of all matters pertaining to future race relations in the city. This week was opened on Sunday when fifty white and Negro pastors exchanged pulpits and preached on themes of racial friendship and understanding.

This annual observance was originated in Chicago in 1922 by the Chicago Church Federation. It has been subsequently taken up by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the day will be similarly observed next Sunday in Protestant churches throughout the country.

Race Relations - 1936
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Indiana.

INTER-RACIAL WEEK TO START IN FT. WAYNE

Record
FT. WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 31—(Special)—The third annual observance of Inter-racial Week here will start from February 9 to 15th in school assemblies, clubs and churches. 2-1-36

Speakers for the occasion will be under the direction of Edgar J. Unthank, secretary of Wheatley Center here who is chairman of the speakers bureau. Groups interested in an inter-racial program should call him at the center.

Inter-racial Sunday will be observed on February 6 in churches of the city. The annual city-wide observance will be held Tuesday night, February 11, at North Side high school auditorium. The program will be preceded by a concert by the North Side high school band, under the direction of William R. Sur.

Interracial Forum Draws Big Crowd

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16. — (ANP) — Under auspices of the John Reed club, an interracial forum of great significance as a step toward the unity of Negro and white people in Indianapolis was held in Phillips C. M. E. Temple, Friday night. The general subject was "The Future of the American Negro." The Rev. A. W. Womack, pastor of the Temple, and chairman of the Indianapolis N. A. A. C. P., related the history of the N. A. A. C. P. and its program. He was followed by Andrew Remes, white district organizer of the Communist party.

Dr. Womack, who has just returned from a tour of the South,

spoke with deep feeling of the plight of the Negro today, especially in the "Black Belt." Economic and political discrimination, the intensity of the economic crisis and governmental indifference are factors which make some radical change necessary for the future betterment of the Negro people. Not only is this true regarding the South, but every section of the country, he said.

He further stated that the future outlook for the American Negro in many sections of the country and along economic and political lines is darker than it was 80 years ago.

Speaking for the Communist party, Andrew Remes states that the Negro people constitute "a nation within a nation," since they preserve a certain definite historical identity and possess physical, cultural and economic unity.

He continued saying ever since their theoretical emancipation this nation has played a role very useful to the white employing class. Oppressed and degraded below the level of the white laborer or professional man, the Negro has competed with the white man and has been forced to reduce below the economic level of all workers.

Quoting Karl Marx, Mr. Remes continued, "Labor in a white skin, cannot be free while labor in a black skin is enslaved."

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

FOE OF RACE HATRED HERE

Mrs. Irene Harand of Vienna Asks
Aid Also in Peace Movement.

The participation of Americans in an international congress against war and racial hatred, to be held in Vienna next August, was urged yesterday by Mrs. Irene Harand of Vienna, founder of the World Union Against Racial Hatred, who is here to encourage support of the movement.

In an interview at the office of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, 20 West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. Harand told of the growth of her movement from 70 members three years ago to 36,000 now, 30,000 of whom are Viennese. The other 6,000 members live principally in Scandinavian countries.

The movement was started in reaction against Nazism but in its broader purposes opposes war, anti-Semitism and all racial and national hatreds.

Race Relations-1936
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

George E. Haynes to Be City Forum Leader Here

RACE RELATIONS HEAD TO LEC-

TURE FOR SPECIAL COURSE

AT DRAKE

By Everett Wadsworth

Staff Writer

Bylander
Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York City, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches since 1922, will be one of the city forum leaders in the winter series. He will lecture for the special course in contemporary social, economic and political problems at Drake university on February 18th, 25th and March 3.

His subject will be "Land Tenure and Social Problems in Southern States." This will be the first time that a Negro has ever given a lecture course at Drake.

Des Moines
Regional Conference

Jawa
Dr. Haynes, who has been in Des Moines several times previously for regional conferences of the interracial commission in 1934 and 1935 and religious life emphasis week in 1927 is a native of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He served as secretary of the Negro department of the Y. M. C. A., was assistant to the secretary of labor at Washington as director of Negro economics, and was founder of the National Urban League for social service among Negroes.

He holds fellowships from Yale, Fisk, Columbia and Chicago universities. As an author and lecturer, Dr. Haynes has done creative work of national significance in the field of literature, music, fine arts, education, industry, history and religion and has traveled extensively in America and Africa as special consulate.

Other Speakers

Other forum leaders scheduled for this winter are: Garfield Cox, professor of finance, school of business University of Chicago; Frank Bohn, journalist and economist; W. E. Williams, secretary of the British Institute of Adult Education; Thomas S. Barclay, professor of political science, Leland Stanford university; I. L. Sharfman, professor of economics University of Michigan.

Johannes Steel, foreign correspondent of the New York Evening Post; Walter J. Millard, field representative National Municipal League; Gustav Beck, former director of the Labor Temple school of New York; N. Y. relations of the Federal Council of Churches, of New York City, who arrived here Monday as one of the resident leaders for six weeks of the Des Moines public forums, addressed groups at the Negro Community Center, Jewish Community Center, Uptown studio, Drake university lounge, Y. W. C. A. and gave a lecture in the social science class at Drake on Tuesday. His subject was "Ethiopia," which was illustrated in slides.

**Interracial Group
Program Sunday**

Bylander
Blizzards, sub-zero blasts and coal shortage postponed the eleventh annual city-wide interracial program. The meeting will be held at Wesley M. E. church, East Eleventh and Des Moines streets, Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. *2-14-36*

Mrs. Max Mayer, director of the Jewish Community Center, will be the main speaker. The Rev. Paul E. Becker, interracial commission chairman, will preside. The Rev. R. M. Shipman is the pastor of the church.

Des Moines
Radio Speaker
The Rev. George W. Robinson, pastor of the Corinthian Baptist church was the race relations speaker Sunday afternoon over radio station KRNT. He gave the origin and brief history of race relations. "We are stirred by injustice of govern-

ment, of private agencies, of educational forces, which withholds opportunity from people who are now white Americans."

He told of the ill treatment of Negro Americans, Indians, Orientals and Jews. The address was closed with a vigorous appeal for the co-operation of all groups in bringing about better racial understanding, better working conditions for all people and good will among men. Rev. Robinson has received over four hundred congratulations by telephone, card and letters.

Negro Forum Leader Lectures

DR. GEORGE HAYNES'

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

FOR NEXT WEEK

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, of New York City, who arrived here Monday as one of the resident leaders for six weeks of the Des Moines public forums, addressed groups at the Negro Community Center, Jewish Community Center, Uptown studio, Drake university lounge, Y. W. C. A. and gave a lecture in the social science class at Drake on Tuesday. His subject was "Ethiopia," which was illustrated in slides.

Dr. Haynes' schedule for next week on "South Africa" is as follows: Monday, Bird, Twenty-first and Woodland; Tuesday, Crocker, Sixth and School; Wednesday, Amos Hiatt, East Fifteenth and Garfield; Thursday, Washington Irving, Sixteenth and Forest; Friday, Smouse, Twenty-eighth and Center. His general theme is "Landholding and Social Problems." All meetings are at 8:00 to 9:15 p. m.

Interracial Dinner

An interracial dinner, honoring Dr. Haynes will be given at the Central Y. W. C. A. at 9th and High street, Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, by the race relations department of the Des Moines Interdenominational mis-

sionary council, of which Mrs. S. J. Brown is chairman. He holds fellowships from Yale, Fisk Columbia and Chicago universities

Assisting her will be Mrs. Horace S. Hollingsworth, a past president of the Council, Miss Alice Stubbs, Mrs. Paul Carroll, Mrs. A. W. Merrill, Miss Martha Shotts, Mrs. J. W. Tutt, Miss Maurine Sprott, Mrs. Gertrude E. Rush, Mrs. Frank Jett, Mrs. Arthur D. George, Mrs. Anna Williams and Mrs. Harrison Gould.

Dr. Haynes who is author of the book "The Trend of the Races," which has been studied by missionary women throughout the country, will give a talk on missionary work following the dinner. As an added feature of the program Miss Stubbs, director of the Americanization department of the Des Moines public schools, will present representatives of her department from thirty different races and nationalities.

Dr. Haynes Will Be Here Monday

Bylander
Dr. George E. Haynes of New York City, executive secretary of department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, will be the city forum leader next week, beginning Monday, February 17. He will lecture for the special course in contemporary, social, economic and political problems at Drake university on February 18th, 25th and March 25th. *Des Moines Jawa*

Dr. Haynes' subject will be "Land Tenure and Social Problems in Southern States." He was founder of the National Urban League and served as Y. M. C. A. secretary, director of Negro economics, and assistant to secretary of labor in Washington during the world war.

As an author and lecturer he has done creative work of national significance in literature, music, fine arts, education, history and religion

Iowa

150 Attend Large Banquet Honoring Dr. G. E. Haynes

PAGEANT OF 27 NATIONS
IS EVENING'S ATTRACTION

In observance of Washington's Birthday was the Interracial Dinner, given under the auspices of the Des Moines Women's Interdenomination Missionary Council at the Central Y. W. C. A. Saturday, at which Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of New York City, was guest of honor.

The affair was attended by one hundred fifty men and women including representatives of 27 nations, most of them in their native costumes, who marched in after the other guests were seated, each carrying the official flag of the nation and presented it to Miss Helene Beard, who was dressed to represent "Miss Columbia."

Assembled

The representatives were assembled by Miss Alice D. Stubbs, teacher of Americanization in Des Moines Public Schools.

Mrs. Paul Carroll had charge of the musical program and presented three Italian boys in an accordian trio and Negro boy in piano solo from the school of Prof. Punelli, also a quartette of Negro girls from North High School accompanied by Miss Dora Mackay, KSO radio artist.

Mrs. S. Joe Brown

Mrs. S. Joe Brown, chairman of the Interracial Dept. of the Council, presented Prof. A. W. Merrill, who presented Dr. Johannes Steel, Miss Melinda Alexander and Dr. W. J. Millard, the other forum leaders, then introduced Dr. Haynes who delivered an address upon the subject "The Problem of Race Relations in America."

Conspicuous among the decorations of the dining hall were life sized portraits of Geo. Washington and Frederick Douglass, first American Negro statesman, and in the center of the speakers' table were miniature repre-

sentations of George and Martha Washington, surrounded by "Washington" cherries.

Dr. Haynes Goes Into Third Week

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches in New York City, who is one of the city forum leaders will go into the third week of lectures here. His program each week, which will be completed March 27, is illustrated by slides operated by Braddie Morris, Jr.

Dr. Haynes' schedule for next week on "South Africa" is as follows: Monday, Bird, Twenty-first and Woodland; Tuesday, Crocker, Sixth and School; Wednesday, Amos Hiatt, East Fifteenth and Garfield; Thursday, Washington Irving, Sixteenth and Forest; Friday, Smouse, Twenty-eighth and Center. His general theme is "Landholding and Social Problems." All meetings are at 8:00 to 9:15 p. m.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Kansas.

WICHITA WHITES HEAR NEGRO MINISTER

spoke on "The Fine Art of Living With Folks" at a meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Union lounge of the University of Kansas campus April 23. 5-1-36

The occasion was the second meeting of the university branch which is composed of Negro and white students. In his talk, Dr. Gregg emphasized the necessity of tact and friendliness in dealing with racial problems. Kansas City

Friday Mr. Gregg spoke before a sociology class taught by Prof. A. M. Lee, associate professor of sociology at the school. His subject was "Evolution of Culture."

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 20.—(Continental Press)—The aristocratic Friends University heard Dr. John Wesley Hayes of Calvary Baptist Church at its 11 a. m. worship here February 19 when Interracial Day was observed in the various churches of the city. Dr. David M. Edwards, president of Friends University, was the guest speaker at the Calvary Baptist Church.

Dr. Hayes spoke on "The New Social Order in a Changing World," and used as text, Revelations 21: 4-5, "For the former things are passed away. Behold, I make all things new." A capacity audience of the literati of the city heard the Baptist minister's sermon at the Friends University Church.

The Interracial Day observance on this occasion presented an unusual combination of circumstances in that a Negro Baptist minister who boasts a Methodist name occupied a Quaker congregation's pulpit. He said the church's hour "has arrived already; it is time for action. To some it may seem a dark hour in the world, but the night of the world is but the day of the church when the church sets herself unflinchingly and devotedly to her tasks. The unchanging Christ is working assiduously in the world with us and in us and is creating a new world; His building is silently and slowly, but it is surely, going forward despite opposition.

In his discourse, Dr. Hayes advocated a "new type of citizen" to meet the new social order into which the world is being ushered; that without this "new type of citizen," progress and civilization will be retarded, whereas, with this new type, they will be promoted to the mutual benefit of all race elements. "Too long have we placed our trust in mere 'things,' but the new social order demands that we differentiate between mere 'things' and eternal verities or what is sometime called 'reality.' We must discover 'values' and give them their rightful place and emphasis in our daily lives and everyday activities. Let us ask God for pardon for our past blunders and let us resolutely set our faces like a flint not to repeat them."

"We must dare apply Christian principles in un-Christian situations," the speaker told the overflowing white audience. He pointed out that many form their habits without taking into consideration of their effect upon others and urged that "all are to be brethren and sisters to march forward together or all acting in isolation and be retarded together."

There must be two things, Dr. Hayes advocated, which we at all times "should keep sacred, namely, profound reverence for God and respect for personality in all individuals and races."

He said the new social order "must be ruled by grace and brains as happy substitutes for blood and race. The church must

G. A. Gregg Addresses Two Groups on Campus at K. U.

Gregg was one of the oldest Negro veterans in Franklin county

Race Relations-1936
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Kentucky

BOWLING GREEN, KY.
TIMES JOURNAL

JAN 27 1936

***Leading Colored Citizen Com-
mended for His Life and
Work***

Bowling Green has been fortunate for years in having, as a large class of its Negro population, good, law-abiding, home-loving and thrifty citizens who are setting a splendid example of upright citizenship before the members of their own race.

It is this contingent of our Negro citizens that was exemplified in the life of the late Dr. O. D. Porter who passed away at his home on State street a few days ago.

Dr. Porter has spent practically his whole life in Bowling Green as a practitioner of medicine among his own people and he was highly respected not only by his own race but by all good citizens who knew or had business dealings with him.

As a result of such a life his passing was marked by an impressive funeral service at which some of Bowling Green's most prominent citizens took part to speak words of praise of the high and splendid characteristics of the man who as a Negro physician and as a citizen had set a most worthwhile example that members of his race would all do well to emulate.

It is the policy in Bowling Green and has been for many years past to give our Negro citizens an opportunity in educational advantages and otherwise to enable them to make a success of their lives in their own sphere and it is pleasing to note that a very large majority of the Negro citizens in our community are appreciative of these opportunities and are taking due advantage of them.

Race Relations - 1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
February 2, 1936

SLATE OBSERVANCE OF INTERRACIAL DAY

Dillard University Leaders to Celebrate Negro His- tory Week

Musical programs, an African art exhibition, historical plays, narratives by ex-slaves and lectures will be featured in the Negro History Week celebration at Dillard university beginning February 9, which is Interracial Day, L. D. Reddic, head of the history department at the university, announced Saturday.

Observance of the week will begin officially February 10 with a broadcast over WSMB. Students in the history department will give a special program February 11 and "The Negro in World Chaos" will be presented February 12. Lyle Saxon, author, is scheduled to be one of the speakers during the week. The climax of the celebration will be reached February 14, according to members of the faculty, when three ex-slaves will relate stories of ante-bellum days and three negro plays will be presented. The African art exhibition from the Carnegie Foundation will be on display.

COLORED EDUCATOR MAKES SECOND TALK AT LOUISIANA UNIV.

Dr. F. G. Clark Tells White Faculty And Students There's A "Negro Problem"

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 10—(ANP)
For the second time this year Dean F. G. Clark of Southern university was invited to speak before a group of white students and faculty members of the Louisiana State university in a joint assembly of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. last Monday.

He told the group of the presence of the Negro problem, how it arose, the evil effects of its existence; why the problem should be solved, and how a solution might be reached.

He summed up the problem as being that of developing and maintaining among the Negroes a civilization consistent with the highest and best American ideals. He gave the history of the Negro problem in the United States, stating that Negroes were living peacefully in Africa when they were taken as slaves and were brought to America against their will. Emancipation came, Dean Clark explained, but left that unendurable class consciousness. Finally white dominance returned in spirit and in law, leaving the Negro virtually helpless.

He further told the group, "Our universities of the south will never be real universities until they fearlessly apply scientific method to the social problems which envisage society at every hand. The scientist who demands a one hundred per cent analysis and solution of a chemistry problem, but who deals with the Negro issue on a hazy, the manner in which his grandfather dealt with it, it is the greatest hindrance to the development of a great university."

Louisiana

Race Relations - 1936 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

COLLEGE'S INSTITUTE TO STUDY THE NEGRO

The Institute of Human Relations at Williams College, Williamstown Mass., is planning a detailed study of the influence of the press, the radio and the movies as they affect public opinion on inter-racial problems next summer.

Newton Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet and co-chairman of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, announced the plans of the institute after a recent meeting of the executive committee of the conference.

Massachusetts.

New York.

Moses, Wilbur R. Wheelidin, Alfred Grayson.
Mamaroneck: William Bradford, Port Chester; Fritz Mitchell.
Pelham: Howard Washington.
Mount Vernon: H. Courtney Pryce, Dr. Clarence Pair, Mrs. A. M. Pinkard, the Rev. R. Nelson Harvey Isaak.
Yonkers: the Rev. R. S. Oden Samuel Koziar.
Tarrytown: the Rev. C. L.

Dr. Wyatt, and will sin spirituals during the service is the second year that this pastor and white pastor changed. At the morning at Goodell Dr. Keeler will on "What's wrong with World."

Rochester, N. Y.
Democrat-Chronicle

FEB 8 1936

CHURCH GROUP
GETS PLEA FOR
NEGRO JUSTICE

will come from the educational fields will be Anna Steese Richardson, long of the Fed-director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home of a unique Companion; Dr. Florence Hale and New York, Miss Cornelia Adair, each a former made of the National Educational Association; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times.

Plight of Race in South Stressed By Speaker

from economic fields will come Anna Steese Richardson, long-time director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Mrs. Florence Hale, founder of a unique Companion; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; and Miss Cornelia Adair, each a former president of the National Education Association; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times.

social and economic justice for the Negro as his heritage of democracy was the plea last night of Walter White of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. White addressed a meeting of the First Baptist Church sponsored by the Race Relations Committee of the Federation of Churches as part of the observance of Negro history week here.

"Some of the more thoughtful of

Mary Morris, recently From economic fields will come Anna Steese Richardson, long in "Plumes in the Col. C. O. Sherrill, president of the American Retail Foundation; Ada Lillian Bush, chief of the Consumers Market Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Dr. Florence Hale and a Samaroff Stokowski, American Retail Foundation; Ada Lillian Bush, chief of the Consumers Market Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Dr. Florence Hale and the Layman's Music Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Dr. Florence Hale and bert Howson, former Department of Commerce, and Bureau of the Woman's Home as player, now with Ralph Borsodi, founder of a unique Companion; Dr. Florence Hale and s. Pictures; Dr. Nick colony at Suffern, New York, Miss Cornelia Adair, each a former f, director of the Fed-where a study is being made of president of the National Educa- Project, and Leo Dabo, the value in dollars and cents of tion Association; Dr. John H. Fin- ley, editor of the New York Times.

INTERACIAL EX

INTERRACIAL EXCHANGE

White Pastor and Colored Preach Each Other's Churches.

**White Pastor and Colored Preach
Each Other's Churches.**

An Interracial Sunday exchange of pulpits will be made tomorrow between Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Kellies Keeler, pastor of Goodspeed Memorial Church, McKinley avenue, and the Rev. W. E. Burdick, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Wyatt, pastor of Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, 1699 Atlantic ave. Dr. Selzer will be accompanied by the Goodsell Choral Choir, and the choir of Mt. Sinai will accompan

sees Fascism Fact

For National Forum
 NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 28.-
 (Spl).—A list of authorities in

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Among the

"I tremble to think that children who have witnessed many of these brutal activities are tomorrow's citizens, the preservers of our civilization."

the rev. James E. Rose of Olivet Baptist Church gave the invocation and The Rev. William C. Compton, president of the Federation of Churches, gave the benediction.

Nashville, Tenn., Tenn. ~~Nov. 29~~ 1936

Council of Women

Announces Speakers

of field was an-
y by Mrs. Ruth Haller
sident of the National
Women, as speakers in
nationwide forum on
ution of Women in
e," to be held at the
December 2-4.
m were Leslie How-

"Some of the more thoughtful of us have been concerned with the effect of disfranchisement, injustices in the law courts, Jim Crow cars, and denial of social and economic opportunities to the Negro," he said. "It is with the

given by children of M. Olive
Rapist Church and Kenne
Spencer sang a group of lyrics in
cluding one composed by Dr. N
thaniel Dett formerly of the East
mar School of Music.
Herbert F. Bramley, president

ard, equally dis-
and screen; M
appearing in
Dust;" Olga S
noted pianist a
ector of the
ourses; Albert
Shakespearean
Warner Bros. P
dai Sokoloff, di
ral Music Proj

Mr. White addressed a meeting of the First Baptist Church sponsored by the Race Relations Committee of the Federation of Churches a part of the observance of Negro

The Rev. Jerome Kats, chairman of the race relations committee of the Federation, read a point report of his committee asserting the equal rights of the Negro race. The report made specific reference for the need for clean, sanitary houses for the colored families here and abolishment of slums.

...distinguished on stage artist
...ary Morris, recently, F
... "Plumes in the Col.
...amaroff Stokowski, Ame
...nd founder and di-Lilli
...Layman's Music sum
...Howson, former eral
...player, now with Rai
...Pictures; Dr. Nick-color
...director of the Fed-where
...ect, and Leo Dabo, the

Plight of Race i

South Stressed

By Speaker

Mr. White read a telegram that received yesterday from Senator Van Nuys announcing the reporting out of committee of a for an investigation of lynching which have taken place since Costigan-Wagner bill debate Congress.

from economic fields. C. O. Sherrill, president of the American Retail Federation, said that President Bush, chief of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Department of Commerce Secretary, Robert F. Borsodi, founded the study in 1961. The study is based on the value in dollars

CHURCH GROUP
GETS PLEA FOR
NEGRO JUSTICE

To assume that lynchings, fate of the share-croppers, and disfranchisement of the Negro not our problems in the North fallacy," he continued. "Congressional representatives of the southern states are elected not by whole population but of a small group and by their reactionary attitudes they are able to block progressive legislation sponsored by you and your representatives from the populous states."

[illegible]

C. L. Williams
 Oden
 Mrs. A. N. Nelson
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Democrat-Chronicle

This Mr. White cited the inequities of colored life for the negro at present and the exasperating conditions in Ha-

national fields will
see Richardson, long
the Good Citizenship
Woman's Home
c. Florence Hale and
Adair, each a former
the National Educa-
n; Dr. John H. Fin-
the New York Times:

Dr. Wroth and
Mr. Rock.

[illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint horizontal lines and minor discoloration or foxing. The right edge of the page is dark, indicating it is part of a bound volume. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Dr. William Junkin Sox of Yale University; Sterling Fisher, Jr. of the foreign desk of the New York Times and Howard M. LeSourd, Ph.D., dean of the graduate school of Boston University and chairman of the Committee on Social Values in Motion Pictures.

Among speakers chosen from scientific and social welfare fields is Dr. Valeria H. Parker, past and honorary president of the National Council of Women and director of the Institute on Marriage and the Home of the American Social Hygiene Association. Speakers on Inter-Racial Relations will include Dr. H. Ward Nichols and Dr. Abraham Feinberg.

A radio round table directed by Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, radio chairman of the council, and chairman of the Women's National Radio committee, will present distinguished authorities in the radio field, including Margaret Cuthbert, director of women's activities for the National Broadcasting Company, and Henry Souvaine, representative of an agency which presents many commercial programs to discuss sustaining programs sponsored programs and similar topics.

One of the most important sessions will be that dealing with Consumer Interests, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carl Schrader of Belmont, Mass. This will be in line with the three-year program of consumer education under council auspices which is now in progress, and of which the slogan is "Know What You Want," and "Buy What You Ask For." Topics presented will be "Education of the Consumer's Taste," by Col. Sherrill and "Gainful Use of the Consumer's 1937 Dollar," by Miss Bush while Mr. Borsodi will present the results of the experiments made in his consumer colony.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, past and honorary president of the National Council of Women and president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, will preside at a session dealing with The Economic Status of Women.

Another extremely interesting session will be called "Accidents Cars and Women." The principal speaker will be Professor Cox, who is making a new approach to the problem of public safety through the education of women not only to observe safety rules themselves but to begin safety education with their children almost in the cradle.

Besides the two forum sessions daily, there will be a luncheon at noon Wednesday with Mr. Howard Mr. Howson, Dr. Sokoloff and Mme. Samaroff Stokowski among the speakers, and a banquet on a world peace theme on Thursday. Among the speakers at this event will be Gabriel Heatter, news commentator.

WILL URGE RACIAL AMITY

Negroes and Whites Will Issue Appeal at Dinner Tomorrow.

Betterment of relations between whites and Negroes will be urged at a dinner tomorrow evening at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street. Some 100 white and Negro Catholics will join in drawing up a program to that end. The event will be under the auspices of the Laymen's Union of New York.

The principal speaker will be the Rev. Francis P. Heffernan, associate editor of America, Catholic weekly. Magistrate Miles A. Paige, first Negro on that bench in this city, will be a guest.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

PROF. GUY B. JOHNSON MAKES PLEA FOR NEW DEAL IN THE SOUTH

Chapel Hill, N. C.—(Calvin Service)—The plea of Prof. Guy B. Johnson, of the University of North Carolina, for a "New Deal" in the Southern educational set-up before the Institute on Regional Development here continues as follows: "The constitutions of most of the Southern States provide that the public school system be separate and equal. We have done pretty well by the separate part but not so well with the equal part. Negroes are becoming greatly concerned over this question of graduate training, and we may be sure that they will continue to push us vigorously on the matter of equality in the school system. In fact the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has already determined to bring this thing to a show down."

"Several solutions of this problem have been proposed. 1. Providing tuition subsidies for graduate work outside the South. West Virginia and Missouri use this system, I believe. The outside tuition is based on the difference between what the Negro student would pay if he could go to his own State University and the tuition which he pays outside. When other factors such as cost of transportation, higher living costs incident to maintain a creditable graduate school, etc., are considered, it is easy to see that this is a poor substitute for justice. If the Southern States choose this as the way out, they may as well face the fact that Negroes will demand a larger and larger subsidy, so that as the number of graduate students increases we shall reach the point where it is really an extravagance to continue this method of subsidies."

"2. Adding graduate work to the present separate Negro colleges. This does not look very promising, that is, if we are really trying to provide class training for Negro students. I doubt if there is a single Negro institution in the South which is really prepared to undertake graduate work. There may be one or two private institutions which are qualified. Furthermore, the cost of providing graduate and professional training in every Southern State would be staggering, viewed from present standards of financial support for Negro colleges. North Carolina, for example, maintains five (Negro colleges—Arts College, an Agricultural and Technical College, and three Teachers' Colleges. The total support which the State gives these five schools would not be enough to operate one good graduate school. In recent years the State has been giving the West Virginia and Missouri use this system, I believe. The outside tuition is based on the difference between what the Negro student would pay if he could go to his own State University and the tuition which he pays outside. When other factors such as cost of transportation, higher living costs incident to maintain a creditable graduate school, etc., are considered, it is easy to see that this is a poor substitute for justice. If the Southern States choose this as the way out, they may as well face the fact that Negroes will demand a larger and larger subsidy, so that as the number of graduate students increases we shall reach the point where it is really an extravagance to continue this method of subsidies."

in the near future is another matter. It might be workable in the upper and border States but the folkways and attitudes in the lower South probably preclude such a possibility there for a long time to come. The social implications are, of course, laden with dynamite and I doubt that it is worth your while to try to go ahead on the assumption that any such first-arrangement is going to prevail generally throughout the South in the near future. But I will say this: the N. A. A. C. P. is pushing this question to a show down. It has succeeded in a law suit to compel the University of Maryland Law School to admit a Negro student. It lost by a slender technicality a suit to compel the University of North Carolina to admit a Negro to the School of Pharmacy. It has suits now pending in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, and it is just a matter of time until every Southern State is forced to adopt some means of providing graduate and professional training for Negroes."

"The first and second possibilities, which I indicated above, are makeshifts and are unfair. The third one, as I have said, is not likely to come to pass any pre-time soon except in the border and upper States. I should suggest, therefore, that if we are going to do anything else about this problem we ought at least to try to take the inequality out of it. This leads me to a fourth possibility."

"4. Establishment of regional centers of graduate study in the South. Would it be possible for Southern States to form compacts to pool their resources and establish two or three centers for graduate work? Preferably these centers should be built up of existing State or private schools where a good quality of work is already being done. There might be some lines like medicine and law which would call for only one center of work. Of course, there would be endless argument as to which States would get these centers and as to tuition charges for students coming from outside the States in which the centers are located, but it ought to be possible for groups of States to agree finally on compacts which would be so clear cut that not even the Supreme Court could find fault with them."

"Another problem is that of the coordination of libraries. Our Southern libraries in general are below standard and our Negro college libraries are still lower. If we had a Southern regional planning board, it might well have as one of its functions the planning of library expansion and library use in the future. Such a planning board should by all means look out for the interests of Negro college libraries."

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—Six University of North Carolina faculty members defied criticism leveled during the campaign against Prof. E. E. Ericson, who attended a luncheon for James Ford, Communist, by having William Pickens at luncheon last week.

The luncheon, held in the North Carolina Union dining hall of the institution, followed a series of lectures given by the NAACP field secretary to students and teachers of the school.

After the Ford luncheon, press and public demanded Ericson's resignation.

Time Extended

Mr. Pickens was at first listed to speak one period, from 8:30 a.m. until 9:30 a.m. But after he had filled this engagement, both faculty and students pleaded for an extension of time in which they could listen to the speaker. He spoke to the sophomores and freshmen from noon to 1 p.m.

In his address Mr. Pickens showed that the white workers of Europe had had slavery one thousand years before African slavery began, and that the whites continued as slaves during the whole 400 years of black slavery.

"History," he said, "is chiefly racial and national propaganda. Neither white or black American children are permitted to learn the truth."

Truth Is Withheld

"How many North Carolina white children," he asked, "ever learn that some of the black slaves who were imported, managed to free themselves and become slave-owners, owning both white and black slaves?" Until race prejudice developed and the colonies began to pass laws forbidding colored masters from buying white slaves, he pointed out, this situation continued.

Sees Racial Study

Members of the sociology faculty showed Mr. Pickens, in confidence, some statistics on race at-

N.C.U. Faculty Members Defy State Color Bar

Instructors Invite Pickens to University Luncheon.

THE ERICSON CASE OCCURRED LATELY

11-28-36
Luncheon with Ford
Created Furore

titudes which will soon be published by the university, made up from questionnaires submitted to white high school and college students far and wide, in the south, and plainly showing that the college students always register an advance in liberal and broad-minded attitudes on race relations.

Mr. Pickens casually remarked: "Well, it seems that after all, the basic need and the most effective method for 'solving the American race problem' must be the education of the American white man."

The NAACP director of branches is also expected to speak at the college for white youth in Wilson, N.C., and at other institutions.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
December 4, 1936

Instruction For Negroes Theme Of Conference At Duke. Carolina

Chapel Hill, N. C., Dec. 4.—A possible plan of the next steps to be taken in graduate, professional, and vocational instruction for negroes in North Carolina will be considered at a series of conferences to be held at Duke university and the University of North Carolina on Wednesday and Thursday, December 9 and 10.

The meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Division of Co-operation in Education and Race Relations in collaboration with the state department of public instruction and the two universities.

The program, as announced today by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Co-operation in Education and Race Relations, includes:

Beginning at 2:30 p. m., December 9 in York chapel, Duke university, presentations will be made of data in various fields of negro education. Speakers will be: J. W. Mitchell and Mrs. D. F. Lowe, on agriculture and homemaking; N. H. Harris and G. H. Ferguson, on schools and colleges; Roy Thomas, S. B. Simmons, Miss Katherine Dennis and George W. Coggin, on vocational education facts; Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, secretary of the state board of health, and Drs. E. A. Branch, W. L. T. Miller, and G. M. Cooper, on health. Dr. Howard E. Jensen will preside.

That night the conference will open at 7:30 o'clock in York chapel with Dean Francis F. Bradshaw, of the University of North Carolina, presiding. Speakers will be: Miss Marjorie Beal, on library service; Prof. R. H. Wettach, of the University of North Carolina law school, and Prof. John S. Bradway, of the Duke law school, on status of negro lawyers in this and other states; and Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner, on welfare.

Thursday morning's meeting will be held in the alumni building at Chapel Hill at 9:30 with Dr. Howard W. Odum presiding. The program will include a summary of the first meetings, an outline of the graduate needs and possibilities in the region by Dean A. Elder, and a discussion by all delegates on methods of providing for graduate, professional and vocational training.

The last session will be held in York chapel at Duke at 2:30 p. m. Thursday. Presided over by President P. Few, this meeting will include general discussions, a vocational field report by H. L. Trigg, and a summary of the accomplishments of the conferences.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
December 4, 1936

NEGRO EDUCATION MEETING'S THEME

Conferences Set Next Week at Carolina and Duke University

Chapel Hill, Dec. 3.—Graduate, professional and vocational instruction for Negroes in North Carolina will be the theme of a series of conferences to be held at Duke University and the University of North Carolina on Wednesday and Thursday, December 9 and 10.

The meetings will be under the auspices of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations in collaboration with the State Department of Public Instruction and the two universities where the meetings are to be held.

Aims of the conference, as announced here today by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the sponsoring organization, are to outline the present status in the graduate, professional and vocational fields of education and to consider the unmet needs, together with a possible plan of the next steps to be taken.

The program as now arranged includes:

First conference, 2:30 p. m., December 9, York Chapel, Duke University—presentation of data in various fields of Negro education. J. W. Mitchell and Mrs. D. F. Love will discuss agriculture and homemaking. N. H. Harris and G. H. Ferguson will present data on the schools and colleges, while Roy Thomas, S. B. Simmons, Miss Katherine Dennis and George W. Coggin will present vocational education facts. Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Drs. E. A. Branch, W. L. T. Miller, and G. M. Cooper will discuss health. Dr. Howard E. Jensen will preside.

The second conference will be held in York Chapel at 7:30 p. m., December 9, with Dean Francis F. Bradshaw, of the University of North Carolina, presiding. Miss Marjorie Beal will report on Library Service, to be followed by R. H. Wettach of the University of North Carolina Law School, and Dr. John

S. Bradway, of the Duke Law School, with discussions of the status of Negro lawyers in North Carolina and other states. Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner will close this session with a report on welfare.

The Thursday morning meeting will be held in the Alumni Building at the University at Chapel Hill. Dr. Howard W. Odum will preside at a session opening at 9:30.

This program will include a summary of the first meetings, an outline of the graduate needs and possibilities in the region by Dean A. Elder, and a full discussion by all members of the conference on the methods of providing for graduate, professional and vocational training.

The concluding conference will be held in York Chapel, at Duke, opening at 2:30 Thursday and presided over by President W. P. Few. This meeting will include general discussions and a special vocational field report by H. L. Trigg with the presentation of some brief written statements of the accomplishments of the conferences.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
February 8, 1936

RACIAL GOOD FEELING DAY TO BE MARKED

Southern Pines, Feb. 7.—Colored musicians from the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro will give a musical program at the Church of Wide Fellowship at the Community Hour, 7:45 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 9th. Bernard Lee Mason, instructor in A. and T. College, graduate from Oberlin College Conservatory of Music, a violinist of great ability, will play a number of violin solos. A double male quartet will sing spirituals and other selections accompanied by a pianist of distinction. An offering will be taken for the college student aid fund.

Dr. C. Rexford Raymond will speak Sunday morning, Feb. 9th, at the Church of Wide Fellowship on the topic: "A Christian Solution for the Race Problem, especially as it affects International Relations."

The Community Hour program for Sunday night, Feb. 16th, will be an address on "Round About Japan," illustrated by 52 stereopticon pictures. These three events will be Southern Pines' observance of Race Relations Sunday.

Greensboro, N. C. News
February 9, 1936

INTERRACIAL SUNDAY IS RECOGNIZED HERE

Annual Observance Planned
For Today In Number of
Greensboro Churches.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

"Interracial Sunday" will be generally celebrated here today, Rev. J. A. Vache, chairman of the Greensboro Ministerial association's committee on arrangements for such activities, stated yesterday. Throughout the country similar activities are in contemplation as a part of the program of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

In Greensboro, however, there is no central program, the matter and form of the annual observance being left to the individual churches. Local pastors have been asked to give attention to the matter in their pulpits

today. Interracial Sunday will figure largely in sermons here this morning, it is expected, this being true of Saint Andrew's Episcopal, of which Mr. Vache is rector, and Asheboro Street Friends, of which Rev. Milo S. Hinckle is pastor, also a number of other Greensboro churches, both among white people and negroes, it is understood.

At the evening service at West Market Street Methodist church the A. and T. college quartet will sing. Some of the members of the choir from A. and T. college will be heard at the Presbyterian church at Pinehurst this afternoon.

February 10, 1936

Plan Interracial Meeting At Allen Negro School Here

Miss Jane Wilson, of Rome, Ga., junior student at the Asheville Normal and Teachers college, will speak in an interracial meeting at the Allen Home (negro) High school here Tuesday. Her topic will be "Negro Poetry and Its Importance." She recently compiled an anthology of negro poetry.

The Rev. Loy D. Thompson, pastor of Central Methodist church, was a speaker in a meeting on race relations at the school yesterday. Representatives of several churches were on the program.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen

February 12, 1936

Interracial Program To Feature Meeting

An interracial program will feature a meeting of the Asheville Young People's union at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening at Central Methodist church. Devotionals will be conducted by the Rev. R. L. Jones, pastor of the Hopkins Chapel, A. M. E. Zion (negro) church. A vocal duet will be sung by Janie Patton and the wife of the negro minister.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer

February 20, 1936

PROGRESS OF NEGROES DISCUSSED BY GROUP

Poteat, Mrs. Gould and Laurence Lee Address Woman's Club Group

"The Development of the Negro Race" was studied by members of the Literature department of the Raleigh Woman's Club at their monthly meeting in the drawing room of the clubhouse yesterday

afternoon. Speakers were Dr. E. McNeill Poteat, Mrs. Edgar Gould and Laurence F. Lee.

Dr. Poteat confined his remarks to the progress of the race under American influence, pointing out the possibilities for further development. He expressed the opinion that both races have learned to live together in the same community with benefit to each.

Mrs. Gould read papers prepared by local Negro authors, examples of progress on the part of their race in literature, art, music and higher education. She brought to the meeting books and copies of newspapers written and edited by Negroes, as positive proof of racial progress.

"The British Influence on the Negroes of Jamaica" was discussed by Mr. Lee, in a talk filled with vivid incidents of life on the island. He showed that the example set by matter-of-fact Englishmen has resulted in habits of living among the Jamaica Negroes quite different from those in this country. "In a population of only 2 per cent white, the Negro of Jamaica uses pure English, speaks in a well-modulated voice, and lives independently," Mr. Lee said.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer

February 21, 1936

Worth Considering

There is certainly basis for thoughtfulness for Southern white

people in the statement of Laurence F. Lee to the Raleigh Woman's Club

that "in a population of only 2 per

cent white, the Negro of Jamaica

uses pure English, speaks in a well-

modulated voice, and lives inde-

pendently." Yet these Jamaica Ne-

groes are folk of the same stock

as the Negroes of the Southern

States, a black folk upon whom

Southern white people too often

complacently place the blame for

many of their own faults.

The children of the South, it has been said many times, learn to speak incorrect English from the Negroes. Where, it might be asked, did the Southern Negroes learn the sloppy English which in turn the white children of the South learn from them? Considering the pure English of the Jamaica Negroes, the

North Carolina

answer is obvious enough. The Negroes in the South speak the English language as they learned it in the South.

What is true of language is true of many other aspects of life. The Southern white people were the teachers of the Southern Negroes. They taught them not only many of their virtues but many of their faults. The teaching has been done. Not quickly can the faults of that instruction be undone. But it will serve justice in racial understanding if white men in dealing with Negroes will remember that to a great extent what the Negro is, he made him. He may not be satisfied with his product, but if he acts in justice he will not seek to evade his responsibility in its production.

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch

April 3, 1936

INTERRACIAL MEET HELD IN LILLINGTON

Group of Citizens Discuss Problems Confronting Both The Races

A small group of influential white and colored citizens met in Lillington Wednesday afternoon to form a workable Interracial Relations organization in Harnett County. Those attending from Dunn were Rev. E. Norfleet Gardner, Prof. J. Shepard Bryan, Dr. C. B. Codrington, Z. V. Snipes, Rev. J. H. Dixon, Attorney James Best, Prof. J. T. Turner, Mrs. Herbert Taylor and Miss Sue Smith.

Chief speakers for the session were L. R. Reynolds who is a member on Inter-racial Cooperation of Richmond, Va., and Prof. John Mitchell who is District Agent and Farm Extension Supervisor for negroes in this State.

Mr. Reynolds stressed the fact that the attitude of the white race in the past had been one of paternalism toward Negroes. However, this idea is passing and we are now inclined to let the Negro carry his own load. While the Negro race is preparing to

bear its own burdens, the white race must co-operate.

Prof. Mitchell followed Mr. Reynolds with an excellent talk on negro agriculture and farm conditions. He emphasized the importance of the dominant race assisting the Negro, particularly in farm districts.

Rev. Norfleet Gardner then threw the meeting open for discussion as to the need of an Inter-racial Relations organization in Harnett County. Among the ideas advanced for the need of such an organization was that a community group would be a court before which the two races could discuss ordinary problems. Such a court would breed confidence. The Negro is timid about asking help. However, he would be glad to take his problems before a group made up of sympathetic people from the two races.

Other reasons given for the organization were as follows: To reduce juvenile delinquency among both races; to see that the negro gets justice in the courts; to encourage Negro children to seek higher education as this would mean better workers; to make it easier for the Negro to enjoy citizenship; to break down the non-essential barriers between the two races so that they could talk problems over with more confidence in each other. Health conditions should be stressed and the negro servant should have a health certificate before going into service. Also, the Negro should be trained in Home Economics since that is the major field of the Negro women. Prof. Leslie Campbell advanced the idea that a court of inter-racial relations could assist in preventing chiseling and cheating the poor of both races. Rev. Norfleet Gardner stressed the dependency of each race on the other. He said all of life should be based on the common thought of "Live and help live." He stated that mutual helpfulness is the keynote of Christianity.

At the close of the meeting, a committee was formed for Harnett County with Rev. Norfleet Gardner as chairman, Dr. C. B. Codrington as Vice-Chairman, Rev. J. F. Menius as Secretary, and Prof. J. S. Spivey as Treasurer.

The next meeting of the inter-racial Relations committee will be held April 20th in Lillington. It will meet with the Harnett County Ministerial Association on that date.

Lillington, N. C. News
April 9, 1936

RACE LEADERS MEET HERE IN CONFERENCE

GROUP OF INFLUENTIAL WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE TALK ABOUT INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS

In a meeting held in Lillington Presbyterian Church last Wednesday afternoon, details of which came to light for last week's issue of The News, a group of white and colored men and women discussed matters pertaining to a better understanding and cooperation among the races, one with the other. An interracial relations organization for Harnett is intended, the group to be formed upon some sort of workable plan out of which is expected to flow a more sympathetic feeling and relations more effectively helpful for all.

Chief speakers for the session were L. R. Reynolds who is a member on Inter-racial Cooperation of Richmond, Va., and Prof. John Mitchell who is District Agent and Farm Extension Supervisor for negroes in this State.

Mr. Reynolds stressed the fact that the attitude of the white race in the past had been one of paternalism toward negroes. However, this idea is passing and we are now inclined to let the Negro carry his own load. While the Negro race is preparing to bear its own burdens the white race must co-operate.

Prof. Mitchell followed Mr. Reynolds with an excellent talk on negro agriculture and farm conditions. He emphasized the importance of the dominant race assisting the Negro, particularly in farm districts.

Rev. Norfleet Gardner then threw the meeting open for discussion as to the need of an Inter-racial Relations organization in Harnett County. Among the ideas advanced for the need of such an organization was that a community group would be a court before which the two

races could discuss ordinary problems. Such a court would breed confidence. The Negro is timid about asking help. However, he would be glad to take his problems before a group made up of sympathetic people from the two races.

Other reasons given for the organization were as follows: To reduce juvenile delinquency among both races; to see that the negro gets justice in the courts; to encourage Negro children to seek higher education as this would mean better workers; to make it easier for the Negro to enjoy citizenship; to break down the non-essential barriers between the two races so that they could talk problems over with more confidence in each other. Health conditions should be stressed and the negro servant should have a health certificate before going in to service. Also the Negro should be trained in Home Economics since that is the major field of the Negro women. Prof. Leslie Campbell advanced the idea that a court of interracial relations could assist in preventing chiseling and cheating the poor of both races. Rev. Norfleet Gardner stressed the dependency of each race on the other. He said all of life should be based on the common thought of "Live and help live." He stated that mutual helpfulness is the keynote of Christianity.

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The next meeting of the interracial relations committee will be held April 20th in Lillington. It will meet with the Harnett County Ministerial Association on that date.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
April 13, 1936

Speakers for Conference Here On Interracial Relations April 23rd

The 17th annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation will be held in Winston-Salem Thursday, April 23. Sessions, to be held in Centenary Methodist Church, will begin at 10 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. The interested public is invited to attend. Rev. A. C. Tippet has been appointed by the Winston-Salem Ministers Association to represent local churches in the arrangements. A number of prominent speakers are scheduled on a tentative program announced today.

Capus M. Waynick, chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission and chairman of the state planning board, will be the principal speaker at the night session. He will discuss projects on which white and Negro people of the state need to co-operate for the improvement of the state as a whole. A feature of the evening session will be a musical program by Negro colleges of the state.

Other speakers will include Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of public welfare; Dr. G. M. Cooper, of the state board of health; C. C. Spalding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; Prof. I. W. Mitchell, of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the University of North Carolina; Gurney P. Hood, commissioner of banking; Dr. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Education; Rev. A. C. Tippet, representative of Winston-Salem churches; Harry F. Comer and S. King, secretaries of the university Y. M. C. A. at Chapel Hill and Raleigh; Dr. W. Stanbury, Greensboro; Dr. W. S. Nelson, president-elect of Dillard University; Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, president of Salem College; and Francis Atkins, president of Winston-Salem Teachers' College.

"The Quest for the More Abundant Life" with respect to different life areas of the Negro will be the general topic for discussion. Small groups under competent leadership will hold discussions during the morning and afternoon sessions.

The membership of the commission is composed of between 1,500 and 2,000 leading citizens, white and colored, representative of the economic, educational, religious health and welfare life of the state. Every county is represented.

Its purpose is to further better understanding and co-operation between the two races and to make adjustments in conditions and attitudes for the best interests of the state as a whole.

The commission is supported by contributions and requires no membership dues. L. R. Reynolds whose headquarters are at Chapel Hill and Richmond, Va., directs the work in both North Carolina and Virginia

as part of the work of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation in the South.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 7, 1936

Interracial Lecture.

R. B. Eleazer, educational secretary of the Inter-racial Commission, who is lecturing this week at State College, will speak tonight at the college on "The Survival of the Fittest." His talks are being sponsored by the State College Y. M. C. A. Cabinet. The program will begin at 7:45 o'clock.

Williamston, N. C. Enterprise
May 15, 1936

Interracial Meeting Is Held in Parmele

The importance of doing away with hatred and prejudice and building up a spirit of good will and thereby making a worth while contribution to the State and nation was stressed by Attorney Rapheal O'Hara at an interracial meeting held in Parmele recently. The New Bern attorney added that our one and only great hope is in the ability of all forces working co-operatively together for the betterment of all mankind.

Rev. Father Julian, in charge of mission work in the Catholic church spoke on loyalty and achievement on the part of both races, looking upon each individual as a part of God's handiwork. "We should work in unity, stick together, boost each other, shove one another ahead, and build something that will have a permanent effect," he said. Continuing he said, "build in the spirit of good will and you will erect a beautiful temple of honor that will be a credit and a blessing to the human race."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 10, 1936

Y INTER-RACIAL PROGRAM GIVEN

Sponsored in Connection With
Observance of World
Fellowship Week.

An inter-racial program was presented at the Charlotte Young Women's Christian association last night as the first of a series of programs to be given this week in observance of World Fellowship week.

Mrs. W. W. Boyce, chairman of the World Fellowship committee, is in charge of plans for the week. Dr. C. F. Atkins of Johnson C. Smith university spoke on the achievement of the negro in the field of science. Mrs. R. M. Wyche, also connected with the university, gave an African folk dance and Mrs. H. C. Nugan recited some negro poetry. Myrtle Brody gave a presentation of the negro in music and art, and spirituals were sung by pupils from the Second Ward High school under direction of Cherry Robbins. Violin and piano numbers interpreting negro spirituals were given by Mrs. Marzine Alexander and Mrs. H. C. Nugan. The program was sponsored by the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A.

A meeting of the Business Girls' club was held at dinner. Its program consisted of taking part in the interracial meeting.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 23, 1936

State Interracial Conference

Opens on "Abundant Life" Theme

to discuss various phases of the race

The seventh annual state-wide conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation convened at Centenary Church this morning at 10 o'clock with between 150 and 200 persons of both races in attendance.

Dr. D. Clay Lilly, pastor of Reymolda Presbyterian Church, presided. Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Education; N. H. Harris, president of Salem College, was in charge of the devotions.

Dr. G. Ray Jordan, pastor of Centenary Church, brought a stirring message on the conference theme, "A More Abundant Life." He explained the race problem is something that cannot be solved merely by waging a fight against unfair racial discrimination. It is linked with the broader question of a more abundant life for everyone, he averred. The speaker declared "there is something else which is so fundamental that we should keep it constantly in our minds, namely, that we shall attain this for all races when we begin to think not simply in terms of racial justice, but for complete fairness for all groups and all classes. There are, for instance, many people of the white race today who are on the lower levels of life and to whom there can never come the more abundant life until something takes place which brings about a great change."

"And this leads me to say," continued Dr. Jordan, "that the basis on which we can consider in the most effective manner the subject immediately before us is that of treating each individual as a personality. It seems to me that the wisest thing for us to do is to think primarily in terms of our racial differences and then begin to plead for racial fairness, and thus seek to evade racial discrimination, but to think in terms of what any personality should have and become by virtue of the fact that one is a personality. Some of us are convinced that a positive approach like this is the one that will count most of all. . . . A kind-hearted philanthropy is not enough. A benevolent paternalism constantly shows lurking dangers."

Further he said, "Some of us are quite sure that more and more there must be at least the suggestion on the part of the people that they really have some thirst for the water of life, some hunger for the good of the soul—beauty, art, music, goodness—in every sense of the word." He emphasized the thought that each individual must be treated as a personality.

At the conclusion of Dr. Jordan's address group conferences were held

1. The outlook for Negro workers in industry and agriculture—J. W. Mitchell, of Greensboro, leader.

2. Educational emphasis and guidance in the light of recent trends—Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Education; N. H. Harris, president of Salem College, was in charge of the devotions.

3. Facing squarely the health and welfare needs of the state—Mrs. W. T. Bost, head of the State Department of Public Welfare; Dr. G. M. Cooper, State Board of Health, and William Randolph Johnson, State Department of Welfare, leaders.

4. The function of the church in a program of interracial betterment—Dr. D. Clay Lilly, Winston-Salem, and Rev. E. Norfleet Gardner, of Dunn, leaders.

5. The local committee and its work—L. R. Reynolds, of Chapel Hill, leader.

6. College students and young people—Harry F. Comer, of the University of North Carolina Y. M. C. A., and Reid Wall, of Greensboro.

These groups held conferences this morning and will submit written reports on their conclusions during the afternoon.

The afternoon session was scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock. After a general meeting the group conferences will be continued.

The evening session starting at 7:30 p.m. will feature a concert furnished by groups of students from the following North Carolina colleges: Teachers College, Fayetteville Normal, A. and T. College, Palmer Memorial Institute and North Carolina College for Negroes. The glee club of Atkins High School also will appear on the program either this afternoon or tonight.

The public is cordially invited to attend these sessions.

Durham, N. C. Herald
April 23, 1936

Race Conference Meets At Carolina

Life Sketches Of Distinguished Negroes Presented At Final Session Of Meet

Chapel Hill, April 22.—(Special)—College students of both white and Negro institutions presented a series of life sketches of distinguished Negroes here this afternoon at the final session of the annual conference of the division of cooperation

in education and race relations.

Previous sessions were held at Duke university yesterday and this morning.

The studies, results of special conducted in six state educational institutions, were discussions of five Negro leaders: Dr. W. P. Moore, Dr. E. E. Smith, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Dr. J. B. Dudley and Dr. S. G. Atkins.

Introductory statements were made by Miss Emma Lewis, Elizabeth City State Normal school; Professor W. N. Hicks, State college; Dr. A. M. Anett, Woman's college of the university; Dean W. T. Gibbs, Agricultural and Technical college; W. F. Butler, of Winston-Salem Teachers college; and Professor B. A. Quarles, Shaw university.

Plans were outlined for a state-wide survey of the religious life of the Negro to be made during the year and an intensive survey of representative areas which is to begin immediately.

The conference adopted a resolution to form organizations in each North Carolina county for the purpose of inaugurating special summer schools in religious training for Negro leaders.

Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the university presided.

At the session this morning at Duke university, religious leadership, ministerial training and local parish problems were discussed by Dr. W. S. Nelson. There were other discussions by Dr. R. Moton, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Moultrie Guerry, Professor R. N. Brooks, Dr. A. D. Wright, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Dr. Modocai W. Johnson.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
April 24, 1936

Interracial Commission Ends Annual Convention

WINSTON-SALEM, April 23.—(P)—The North Carolina commission on interracial cooperation adjourned its seventeenth annual convention here tonight with a plea for acceptance of the golden rule as a guide in race relations ringing in their ears.

C. C. Spaulding of Durham, negro insurance executive, appealed for "simple justice for the negro."

With this challenge fresh in the minds of conference delegates, Capus M. Waynick of Raleigh called upon members of both races to walk hand-in-hand toward a greater destiny for North Carolina.

Waynick, director of the state planning board and chairman of the state highway and public works commission, delivered the final address. Howard W. Odum, of Chapel Hill, was re-elected chairman of the interracial commission.

North Carolina

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch
July 17, 1936

Revised Program For Inter-Racial Meeting Tonight.

Following is a revised program which will be presented at the Harnett County Inter-Racial meeting to be held in the First Baptist Church this evening (Friday) at 8 o'clock and to which both races are invited:

Organ prelude by Miss Charlotte Hatcher which will include Trees by Oscar Rasbach, Savior Breathe An Evening Blessing by R. S. Morrison; Lift Every Voice and Sing (negro national anthem) by J. R. Johnson.

The North Carolina Treble Clef Club, composed of negro women of Durham, will present two groups of numbers. First group, The Star by Rogers and Homing by Del Reigo; second group, Spirituals including Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen, I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always, and Ezekiel Saw De Wheel.

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, will speak on "What White and Negro People Need To Cooperate In Today for the Improvement of the State as a Whole." Charles L. Gillespie, of Smithfield, will speak on the topic "Who Is My Brother."

The Rev. E. Norfleet Gardner, chairman of the Harnett County Inter-Racial committee, will preside. The Rev. C. M. Gibbs, Presbyterian pastor of Erwin, will assist with the service. High Point, N. C. Enterprise
December 15, 1936

Health Conditions And Housing Of Negroes Is Concern Of Commission

Interracial Group Will Undertake Studies In Effort To Overcome Unwholesome Conditions

Housing as related to health conditions, crime and delinquency in colored sections of the city will be studied by the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation it was determined at a meeting of the group last night at the First Methodist Pro-

man of the commission, was authorized to designate a sub-committee to study and report on this phase of the project under consideration for the group. Thomas W. Sprinkle, chairman of the project committee, presented the report of his committee to precipitate the discussion of the housing inadequacy and the unwholesome conditions members felt were encouraged by that condition.

The project committee also presented a suggestion that health examination be undertaken among domestic help with the view to finding and overcoming possible diseased or disease-carrying workers. That project found favor and was made a part of the general program in human conservation the commission will foster.

The commission recently formed has 20 members including persons of recognized leadership in both white and colored races.

A survey will be undertaken with the view to relating health conditions—that is a primary concern of the commission—crime and delinquency generally to housing conditions which are admittedly bad in many instances. Individual members of the commission declared.

Rev. J. Clay Madison, chair

Inter - Racial Commission To Be Shaped At Once

Preliminary Organization Effected Last Night After Usefulness Of Such Function Emphasized

Preliminary work looking toward the immediate formation in High Point of an Inter-Racial Commission on Cooperation was done last night at a meeting of an interested group of white and colored citizens called by Miss Clara I. Cox and held at the First Methodist Protestant church.

As a result of the meeting a committee was named to draft a program and policy together with personnel and official setup recommendations to be presented at a later meeting of the board to be held within the next fortnight. Comprising that committee in addition to Miss Cox, who as chairman of the meeting was made an ex officio member of the smaller steering group, are Rev. J. Clay Madison, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church and a leader in inter-racial cooperation work; W. F. Bailey, director of a parks and Juvenile Commission; Dr. J. C. Morgan, a leading professional man among Negroes of the city, and Professor A. J. Griffin, for nearly 40 years a Negro educator here and a leader in movements looking to a better relationship between races in the city.

A discussion of the inter-racial problem and prospects for useful work by a commission as proposed in improving the race relationship here with a directed program was held with several leaders in both groups participating freely. It was the consensus of those present that such a program should be undertaken, and to that end the special committee was designated to shape a definite program and organization at once.

High Point N. C. Enterprise
July 31, 1936

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION CAN CONSERVE A RICH ASSET

TENTATIVE organization of an Inter-Racial Commission on Cooperation for this community was effected last night when a small group of interested citizens met for a discussion of the prospective usefulness of such an agency working for a better race relationship here. It is a worthy undertaking from which much real and lasting benefit may be expected through the years. The unusually wholesome and happy relationship between the white and colored people of High Point is in spite of rather than because of any organized effort in that direction. It is, too, tribute to those leaders in both races who have fostered a mutual respect—not mere tolerance—based upon the fact that humanity neither draws nor recognizes any color line. This city needs to approach this problem thoughtfully and carefully rather than continuing to trust to good fortune and a small but sturdy group of men and women of both races to carry a responsibility that is the community's. There are already painful evidences that previous methods and good fortune are not arresting as completely as they once did conditions which threaten the good feeling between races here; they are conditions it is not only humane but also exceedingly good business to meet honestly that they may be overcome before irreparable damage is suffered by the community and individuals. There is need for application of intelligence and encouragement and love to the maintenance of a talent the community inherited largely from the influence of its Quaker forbears and which it must not only use and extend lest we fare like the man who buried his talent and in so doing lost not only its usefulness but also its possession.

Race Relations-1936

North Carolina

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

A SIGNIFICANT INTER-RACIAL MEETING

During the usual vesper hour on last Sunday afternoon, the 19th, a very interesting service was held in the Johnson C. Smith University church, under the auspices of the Mecklenburg County Christian Endeavor Union (white). Those taking part on the program were selected from our student body and from the members of the Christian Endeavor Union. Perhaps the feature of the exercises that created the largest interest was the brief addresses by two young men.

Mr. James A. Gaulden, Jr., of the Junior class, of Johnson C. Smith University, discussed the subject: "Youth Breaking the Race Barriers." While Mr. Gaulden was very frank in his remarks, he was nevertheless tactful, and got in some good work for better race relations.

Mr. Kenneth Scott, a student at Davidson College, addressed the audience on the subject: "Contribution of the Negro Race to the Christian Religion." He seemed to think that music in the form of spirituals constitutes the Negro's greatest contribution to the Christian Religion. He said the spirituals should be appreciated for teachings as well as for their musical value. Mr. Scott interspersed his remarks with wit and humor which made his talk all the more pleasing.

Mr. J. Chester Morrison, a young business man of the city, and President of the Endeavor Union, took occasion to express in behalf of the organization their appreciation for the splendid co-operation given by the university authorities in making this service possible. President McCrorey, who was seated on the rostrum, assured the

visitors that the pleasure was mutual and that they were heartily welcome to come again at any time that may suit their convenience.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the University choral club, Prof. R. A. Carroll, Director, and Dr. Thos. A. Long, Organist. The music numbers included a solo by Mr. James M. Burnham, Jr., of the Christian Endeavor Union, and one by Miss Norene Bayless, of the University.

R. L. D
Durham, N. C. Herald
April 21, 1936

INTER-RACIAL MEET IS OPENED AT DUKE

Concluding Sessions Of Annual Conference To Be Held At Chapel Hill Today

Educational and religious leaders representing the white and Negro races opened the annual conference of the division of cooperation in education and race relations at Duke University yesterday. The conference will be concluded at Chapel Hill today.

Development of materials in the libraries in this region on the various phases of race relations is one of the objectives of the division, and reports are being read by Dr. R. B. Downs, of Chapel Hill, Dr. Harvie Branscombe and Dr. W. K. Boyd, of Duke, and others. Negro colleges are being asked to assist in contributing materials on the conference's program.

Health plans, graduate studies, and art projects are to be dealt with during the two days in committee reports. Dr. J. B. Woosley, Dr. R. S. Rankin, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dean W. W. Pierson, Dr. J. E. Shepard, Dr. A. M. Proctor, Dr. A. R. Newsom, and other state leaders are to take part in the discussions.

Religious activities will be discussed in a session at Duke this morning, over which Dr. H. Shelton Smith, of Duke, is to preside. Dr. Paul N. Garber, President R. R. Moton, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Moultrie Guerry, Prof. R. B. Brooks, Dr. A. D. Wright, Dr. C. H. Tobias, and Dr. Mordecai W.

Johnson will participate in this session.

The session at Chapel Hill this afternoon will be devoted largely to the presentation of life sketches of five outstanding Negroes: Dr. P. W. Moore, Dr. E. E. Emith, Annie W. Holland, Dr. J. B. Dudley and Dr. S. G. Atkins. Representatives of various white institutions of the state are to have a part in this program, among them being Dr. A. K. Manchester, Duke; Dr. A. M. Arnette, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; Prof. E. T. Thompson, Duke; President Howard E. Rondthaler, Salem college, and Prof. W. B. Hicks, of State college.

A large number of educators, ministers, and other leaders of both races are attending the conference.
Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 19, 1936

RACE CONFERENCE MEETS THURSDAY

Capus M. Waynick to Make Principal Address at Annual Meeting at Winston

Winston-Salem, April 18. — The 17th annual State Conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held here April 23. The conference is limited to one day and will convene in the Religious Education Building of Centenary Methodist Church. Sessions will begin at 10:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 8:00 o'clock.

Among the speakers and leaders expected to participate are:

Capus M. Waynick, chairman State Planning Board; Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner State Department of Public Welfare; Dr. G. M. Cooper, State Board of Health; C. C. Spaulding, president North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.; Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dean Francis F. Bradshaw, University of North Carolina; Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banking; Dr. N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education; Dr. A. C. Tippet, representing the churches of Winston-Salem; Harry F. Comer and E. S. King, University Y. M. C. A. at Chapel Hill and Raleigh; Dr. W. A. Stanbury, Greensboro; Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president-elect Dillard University; Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler

president Salem College; Prof. Francis Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College.

The officers of the North Carolina Commission include:

Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, honorary chairman; Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, state chairman; Mrs. J. A. Cotton, Henderson, vice chairman; Wm. Stuart Nelson, Raleigh, vice chairman; W. A. Stanbury, Greensboro, vice chairman; Gurney P. Hood, Raleigh, chairman finance committee; N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, chairman steering committee; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, secretary-treasurer; L. R. Reynolds, Chapel Hill, director.

The conference theme is "The Quest for the More Abundant Life." The application of this theme to the different life areas of Negro people will be considered in small discussion groups under competent leadership during the morning and afternoon sessions. At the evening session Mr. Waynick will address the conference. His topic will be "On what projects do white and Negro people of North Carolina need to cooperate for the improvement of the State as a whole."

An attractive feature of the evening program will be special music furnished by musical organizations from the Negro colleges of the State.

The membership of the commission in North Carolina is composed of between 1,500 and 2,000 of its leading citizens, white and Negro, representative of the economic, educational, religious, health, and welfare life of the State. Every county in the State has some membership and many of them have active local committees.

Three governors of the State have designated during their administrations outstanding citizens for membership on the commission whose purpose is to bring about better understanding and more intelligent co-operation and a greater degree of justice and fairness in the relationships between white and Negro people. It endeavors to get the points at issue on a factual basis and to make such adjustments in conditions and attitudes as will result in the best interests of the States as a whole.

The commission draws its support from voluntary contributions. It requires no membership dues and its affairs are managed in connection with the work in Virginia by L. R. Reynolds whose headquarters are at Chapel Hill and Richmond. The work in these two states is a part

of the movement of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with headquarters in Atlanta.

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
April 21, 1936

Promoting Good Will

Out of the seventeenth annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation here yesterday should come much of encouragement to those social-minded civic leaders who are brought close to the peculiar problems which confront communities in the South.

In playing host to the conference this city gave visiting officials and delegates an opportunity, no doubt, to observe some of the manifestations of this co-operation in Winston-Salem. Having its own specific problems to deal with, this community has made a reasonable endeavor to promote that harmony which makes of the community an integrated whole.

If our vision has been too narrow on some phases of the program, at least there has been a willingness in most instances to live and let live, to make up for lost motion and past errors. If too few have caught a glimpse of the broader conception, those who having eyes, see not, have not completely choked off the vision of those who are leaning forward.

There is much to do yet before equity in relationships and complete harmony in community endeavor shall have been attained here and in other North Carolina communities. New problems continually arise for consideration, solution, new causes of friction and contention may spring up over night. But inspired by the progress thus far attained and heartened by the basic principles of liberalism, the workers in the cause of inter-racial co-operation will gird themselves to meet and overcome each hindering factor and push the community and state into an era of good will that has essential justice as its foundation stone.

RACE CONFERENCE OPENED AT DUKE

Negro Leaders Are Discussed

**White and Negro Educational College Students of Both
Leaders Study Problems Races Present Series of
in Two-Day Session Life Sketches**

Durham, April 20.—(AP)—Educational and religious leaders representing the white and Negro races opened the annual conference of the division of cooperation in education and race relations at Duke University today. The conference will be concluded at Chapel Hill tomorrow.

Development of materials in the libraries in this region on the various phases of race relations is one of the objectives of the division, and reports are being read by Dr. R. B. Downs, of Chapel Hill, Dr. Harvie Branscombe and Dr. W. L. Boyd, of Duke, and others. Negro colleges are being asked to assist in contributing materials on the conference's program.

Health plans, graduate studies, and other projects are to be dealt with during the two days in committee reports. Dr. J. B. Woosley, Dr. R. S. Rankin, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dean W. W. Pierson, Dr. J. E. Shepard, Dr. A. M. Proctor, Dr. A. R. Newsom, and other State leaders are to take part in the discussions.

Religious activities will be discussed in a session at Duke tomorrow morning, over which Dr. H. Shelton Smith, of Duke is to preside. Dr. Paul N. Garber, president R. R. Moton, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Moultrie Guerry, Prof. R. B. Brookes, Dr. A. D. Wright, Dr. C. H. Tobias, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson will participate in this session.

The session at Chapel Hill tomorrow afternoon will be devoted largely to the presentation of life sketches of five outstanding Negroes: Dr. P. W. Moore, Dr. E. E. Smith, Annie W. Holland, Dr. J. B. Dudley, and Dr. S. G. Atkins. Representatives of various white institutions of the State are to have a part in this program, among them being Dr. A. L. Manchester, Duke; Dr. A. M. Arnette, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; Prof. E. T. Thompson, Duke; President Howard E. Rondthaler, Salem College; and Prof. W. B. Hicks, of State College.

A large number of educators, ministers, and other leaders of both races are attending the conference. Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
April 22, 1936

Negro Leaders Are Discussed

Chapel Hill, April 21 (AP)—College students of both white and colored institutions presented a series of life sketches of distinguished Negroes here this afternoon at the final session of the annual conference of the Division of Co-operation in Education and Race Relations.

Previous sessions were held at Duke University yesterday and this morning.

The studies, results of special research conducted in six state educational institutions, were discussions of five Negro leaders: Dr. W. P. Moore, Dr. E. E. Smith, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Dr. J. B. Dudley and Dr. S. G. Atkins.

Introductory statements were made by Miss Emma Lewis, Elizabeth City State Normal School; Prof. W. N. Hicks, State College; Dr. A. M. Arnett, Woman's College of the University; Dean W. T. Gibbs, Agricultural and Technical College; W. F. Butler, Winston-Salem Teachers College; and Prof. B. A. Quarles, Shaw University.

Plans were outlined for a statewide survey of the religious life of the Negro to be made during the year and an intensive survey of representative areas which is to begin immediately.

The conference adopted a resolution to form organizations in each North Carolina county for the purpose of inaugurating special summer schools in religious training for Negro leaders.

Dean Francis F. Bradshaw of the university, presided.

At the sessions this morning at Duke University, religious leadership, ministerial training and local parish problems were discussed by Dr. W. S. Nelson. There were other discussions by Dr. R. Moton, Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Moultrie Guerry, Prof. R. N. Brooks, Dr. A. D. Wright, Dr. C. H. Tobias, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson.

Durham, N. C. Herald
April 24, 1936
**INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
MEETS AT WINSTON TODAY**

Winston-Salem, April 23.—(AP)—Members of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation were arriving here tonight for their 17th annual meeting tomorrow.

The conference will get under way at 10 a. m. in Centenary Methodist church, with Dr. W. A. Stanbury, of Greensboro, vice-chairman, presiding.

Afternoon and night sessions also will be held.

The morning meeting will be devoted largely to group conferences.

Speakers in the afternoon will be: J. W. Mitchell, extension service, United States department of agriculture, and Dr. C. H. Hamilton, State college of the University of North Carolina, who are to discuss "The North Carolina Farmer: His Family and His Future."

At the session tomorrow night, Capus M. Waynick, of Raleigh, chairman of the state planning board, and C. C. Spaulding, Negro insurance executive of Durham, will speak on the subject, "On What Projects Do White and Negro People of North Carolina Need to Cooperate for the Improvement of the State as a Whole?"

Dunn, N. C. Herald
November 19, 1936

COUNTY INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE HEARD BAPTIST MISSIONARY TACKLE PROBLEMS

Noble Y. Beall, Atlanta, Discussed Interracial Relationships at Campbell College Friday; Open Forum Was Held After The Address; Subject Was Treated Frankly and Fearlessly; Large Representation From Here.

Noble Y. Beall, Atlanta, Ga., addressed the Harnett County interracial committee and a mixed audience of students, teachers, and visitors of the Negro race Friday morning in the Campbell College auditorium at the chapel hour.

In his discussion of the interracial problem Mr. Beall prefaced his remarks with the statement that "When a man in this section starts discussing the racial question he is either considered from the North or a Southerner gone coo-coo."

He asked the questions, "What do the Negroes think about it? What is their reaction? What is to become of a Southland with two dominant races speaking the same language, attending the same kind of churches and schools, and having the same feelings as the white man?"

His answer to the questions were that the 27,000 Negroes in colleges throughout the South are studying the same text books and thinking the same things that white students are thinking. "They are thinking about living," he said.

He exploded the theory about "shipping them back to Africa", and stated

that the fact that 80 per cent of the Negroes living on farms and being in various industries defined his place in life was one of the philosophical absurdities of the world.

He voiced the opinion that the Negro was "just as capable of finding a place in the world as you or I" and that newspapers always emphasized the fact that a Negro committed a crime and played up racial conflicts.

"The philosophy that a curse was put upon the race by God is rooted in a misinterpretation of the gospel", he explained, "and the inherited pattern keeps us in a ditch and makes us afraid of things and afraid to face them as they are."

At the conclusion of Mr. Beall's speech Clinton Crow, principal of the Erwin Negro School, sang "Do Down Moses" accompanied at the piano by Miss Annie Street.

An open forum about the racial question was held in one of the society halls after the program led by Dr. Beall. Mrs. C. D. Bain, Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Miss Ruth Scott, E. C. Keller, E. Norfleet Gardner, all of Dunn; E. Scott Turner and C. M. Gibbs, Erwin; and representatives of the Negro race, C. B. Codrington, W. J. Jones, J. T. Turner, and O. S. Peyton, from Dunn took part in the discussion.

Mr. Beall made a similar talk on interracial relations to the Dunn Rotary Club Friday night. Out of town guests at the club meeting were: R. R. Johnson and H. P. Rabenstein, Geneva, Ohio; A. S. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; and O. C. West, Richmond, Va.

INTER-RACIAL CLUB MEETS AT COLLEGE

**Noble Y. Bell And Others
Discuss Racial Problems At Meet**

BUIE'S CREEK, Nov. 9.—The Inter-Racial Club of Harnett County had charge of the chapel program at Campbell College Friday with Noble Y. Bell, representative of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, speaking on "The Inter-Racial Problem."

"We are entering a new day in the relationships among races," began the speaker, who continued by questioning, "What must become of the Southland with two dominating races speaking the same language, under the same influence, and attending the same churches and schools, to a certain extent?"

"There are many theories in the South as to the inter-racial problem," added Mr. Bell. "There are many people who contend that the Negro should be sent back to Africa, but this is obviously a silly idea when there are eleven million Negroes in the South with their colleges, universities, professions, and business."

"Others recommend colonizing the Negroes as were the Indians," but as many as four of the principal states of the South would be required for this.

"To regulate the Negro and keep him separate from the white man is still another doctrine, but how can this be done when the whole social fabric is made of the two races walking the same streets, trading in the same stores, and living in the same territory?" queried the speaker. "It is impossible to do it," he declared.

"To industrialize the Negro and not allow him to climb into the professions is a theory of many, but this way of the white man trying to decide the Negro's place is one of the philosophical absurdities of the world."

There is only one solution to the problem," concluded Mr. Bell. "They must be met on common ground as human beings ordained of God." Members of the committee from Dunn are J. Shepherd Bryant, J. H. Dixon, Miss Sue Smith, Z. V. Snipes, Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Dr. C. B. Cadrington, J. T. Turner, and E. Norfleet Garner. Other members of the committee are from different townships of the county and were present.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Carolina Takes

A Long Step

Forward

12-19-36

Conference Urges

Admitting Negroes

To University

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.

DURHAM, N. C.—A long step forward was taken by leaders of both races in North Carolina last week, when they probed problems in education and race relations and, with the assistance of educational, lay, and philanthropic notables from other states, recommended remedies that included opening to Negro students of the doors of its great institutions for graduate and professional study in certain fields.

The remedial action was taken at the close of a two-day conference held by the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, under the auspices of the North Carolina state department of public instruction, the University of North Carolina, and Duke University. Sessions of the conference were held at the two universities on Wednesday and Thursday.

NOT ON PROGRAM

The program of the conference did not list for consideration the feasibility of admitting Negroes to tax-supported institutions, now open to white students only, as a means of providing our group with graduate and professional preparation, but the delegates rallied to the proposal after a moving appeal for its consideration had been voiced by President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University.

Its adoption was achieved without a single vote being cast against the substance of the idea, although it was authoritatively learned that one of the members of the special committee which drafted the conference recommendations opposed including it among the resolutions.

The committee as appointed was composed of nine persons, eight of them North Carolinians and six of them colored. Two of the white

members, appointed at the morning session at Chapel Hill, were not in attendance at the afternoon session at Duke University when the report was drafted.

ROUNDLY APPLAUDED

Dr. Johnson's appeal roundly applauded, was made on an unreadiness to a motion which would have recommended only an "adequate" tuition payment for out-of-state study by Negroes and further consideration of the whole matter by a special commission to be appointed by the governor under legislative authority yet to be granted.

Immediately after his speech was made it was endorsed by President J. E. Shepard of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and President Edgar Gould of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, and at the afternoon session was further applauded in addresses by Dr. Loram, famous head of Yale University's institute of race relations, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has materially helped to make possible over 5,000 rural schools for Negroes, among others.

CONFERENCE VIEWS

The crystallized thought of the conference was also emphatic on several other important points:

1. That further delay in making graduate and professional study available to Negroes, as it is available to white people, cannot be condoned.

2. That meager grants of \$100 to \$150 to Negroes as tuition allowances for such study in northern and western universities are totally inadequate "sops" and provide no real solution to the matter, and that \$400 to \$500 is the absolute minimum which should be granted under any such temporary system, already in vogue in Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland.

INITIAL FIELDS

3. That in certain graduate fields, such as law and religion, colored students could be admitted to now exclusively white institutions without the creation of any grave problems.

4. That if separate graduate schools are established at any of the present undergraduate institutions for Negroes, such establishment must be preceded by their full

standardization in fact, and any such graduate institution must be qualitatively sound.

5. That some form of consolidation of the present state colleges and normal schools is probably necessary to a successful program of this kind. The white colleges have already undergone considerable consolidation.

6. That any such graduate school, if established, would be more likely to meet the needs if located so as to avail itself of the teaching, research, and laboratory facilities of the present graduate schools.

GUIDE'S CANDID CAMERA RECORDS SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS DURING IMPORTANT NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

As significant things took place at the significant conference of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations in Durham and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the Guide's candid camera—which ignores the usual indoor photographic obstacles—was recording them. At the left is shown Dean Elder of North Carolina College, as he read a report on educational needs in the Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina areas. At the top center Dr. J. E. Shepard (standing) is making a speech in which he joined with Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University in declaring that out-of-state tuition grants of \$100 to \$150 was no solution to the present problem, and that opening up of present graduate departments would be the only economically and socially sound solution. Others in the picture include Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, who took an active part in the deliberations. She is seated just in front of Dr. Shepard. The lower center picture was made as delegates awaited the opening of one of the sessions. At the extreme left is white-haired Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Smith University. At the left center, conversing, are Dr. Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, and President Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University. Next to them are President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College and Dean J. L. Tillery of Shaw Theology School. Next to them is President J. M. Gandy of Virginia State College, reading his program. At the top right are the heads of two of America's four institutions offering graduate work—Miss Florence Read, acting presi-



Journal and guide
12-14-36
Newfield, N.C.



Raleigh, N. C. Observer
December 11, 1936

NEGRO EDUCATION TALKED AT MEET

Question of Graduate Study Opportunities For Negroes Considered

Chapel Hill, Dec. 10.—(P)—A plea for facilities for graduate study for Negroes was made here today by

speakers at a conference being held here and at Duke to consider the problems of graduate, professional and vocational instruction for Negroes in North Carolina. It was estimated that a \$10,000 appropriation would be adequate for morning session of the conference was held here today and the concluding session was held at Duke this afternoon.

There were recommendations that the 1937 Legislature be asked to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission, on which there would be Negro representatives, to study the question of graduate facilities for Negroes, to the end that appropriations may be voted for this purpose.

The discussions developed two schools of thought. One was to the effect that the State make appropriations covering the tuition of North Carolina Negro students eligible for graduate instruction in other states. The other chief suggestion, which seemed to be favored by presidents of three Negro colleges at Greensboro, Charlotte, and Durham, was that the Legislature be asked to make adequate appropriations to cover graduate instruction at Negro institutions within the State. It was also pointed out that there is only one institution in the three states of North and South Carolina and Virginia where Negroes may secure graduate instruction—Hampton Institute. The State of Virginia also pays tuition fees to Negroes of that State taking graduate instruction in other states, it was said. South Carolina has no provision for graduate instruction for Negroes.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Three Negroes Fill Roles at World Meet

Bishop Wauls, Dr. Eichelberger and H. A. Boyd
Report on S.S. Week

OSLO, Norway (AP)—With three of the eight Negroes in the American delegation occupying important places in the program, the World's 12th Sunday School Convention, which attracted 3,000 delegates from all parts of the world, closed here July 12 after a six-day session.

The three colored delegates appearing on program included Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Jr., of Chicago, secretary of Christian Education of the A.M.E. Zion Church, who made a report on Negro Sunday School work in the United States; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville, of the National Baptist Convention of America, who presided over one of the principal sessions of the conference, and Bishop William J. Wauls, of Chicago, A.M.E. Zion, who addressed one of two special meetings for non-delegates on "Christianity, the Unturned Key."

The highlight of Dr. Eichelberger's report was his plea on behalf of "socially, economically and politically disinherited nations, races and classes throughout the world." He said his appeal was not only for such groups but also for the "preservation of civilization and of Christian enterprise," both of which he said were threatened.

The World's Sunday School association is made up of representatives of 53 national Sunday school organizations. A convention is held every four years, the first being in London in 1889. Of the 3,000 delegates here at Oslo, 354 were from the United States.

At the opening session on July 6, King Haakon VII of Norway, attended and on the following evening entertained the entire delegation in a public reception given at the palace. General sessions were held at Calmeyergaten hall except for the closing open air ser-

vice in the Festival Palace of Mu of the power of Christianity to sic. The convention motto was create a new world. Likewise he "Christ the Hope of the World." is increasingly disillusioned by the The 1940 convention will be held in South Africa.

Officers Elected

Sir Harold Mackintosh, Bart., J. P., of Halifax, England, president, was reelected for a third term; Dean Luther A. Weigle, of Yale University, was reelected chairman of the World's Sunday School Council; Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, of New York City and Dr. James Kelly, of Glasgow, Scotland are the general secretaries. Bishop John Lunde, Primate of Church of Norway, was chairman of convention committee. Dr. Sverre Norberg, of Oslo, was convention secretary. Every courtesy was extended without any discrimination whatever. The streets cars furnished free transportation to all delegates wearing the convention badge.

Pleas for His People

The morning and evening sessions of the convention were general in which all delegates participated. Afternoon sessions were devoted to 12 simultaneous departmental and discussion group conferences, and to the world's Christian youth council. The major part of of the general sessions each day was given to reports of progress and problems, listed on the program as "Glimpses from the World Field." The Rev. Rabeony of Madagascar spoke for his native land. Dr. Eichelberger in his report of Negro Sunday School work in the United States, said:

"Every tenth person in the United States is a Negro. His capacities, interests, status and achievement are distributed in a normal frequency curve from moran to genius, and from the depths to the heights. More than five million of a total Negro population of about 12,000,000 are members of the Christian church, and about two and a half million are in the Sunday school.

"The Negro is traditionally a religious group. Unfortunately, inroads are now being made, particularly among the younger generation. Notwithstanding the prophetic voices in America, as elsewhere, in defense of human rights, the complacency of institutionalized religion with regard to his continuous social insecurity and the injustices heaped upon him and the other minority and underprivileged races and classes in America has made many despair

civil liberties and equity for the socially, economically and politically disinherited nations, races and classes throughout the world. This situation is accentuated by the energetic and persistent efforts to identify the Negro as well as all other disinherited groups with the class struggle. Jesus Christ is being crucified again before our eyes and the black man still bears the burden of His cross to the place of crucifixion.

"Mr. Chairman, and fellow pilgrims to the City of God, permit me to make this plea for my people and the other suffering nations, races and classes. My plea is not merely for such people but it is also for the preservation of civilization and of the Christian enterprise.

"Our nations are in a mad armament race. Only a spark may cause a world conflagration. "My plea to you is for a new sense of the mission and message of the church with particular reference to the concentration of wealth, power and privilege; to national conquests for colonial expansion; and to the tragic discrepancy between principles and practice toward the disinherited nations, races and classes. What Christians do and not merely what they say will determine whether the Negro and other despairing groups shall be captured by the bond of comrade or brother; by the emergence of a classless society from Moscow or by the vision of a new heaven and a new earth coming down from God out of heaven. What Christians do now in this world crisis toward effecting overdue social change is the only means whereby underprivileged groups may visualize Christ as the Hope of the World."

Race Relations-1936 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Ohio.

TOLEDO, O.
BLADE

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE

FEB 12 1936

RACE PREJUDICE IS DISCUSSED BY TOLEDOANS

FEB 10 1936

Race Relations Observance; Make It Practical

THIS is Race Relations Week. Its observance began yesterday when pastors of many churches of white congregations exchanged pulpits with pastors of churches for colored people. Messages of good will and tolerance were impressively delivered and well received, but preaching alone will not overthrow the age-old walls of prejudice. If substantial improvement is to be made in race relations, the preaching must be followed by action.

There are about 13,000 colored people in Toledo. Several thousand of them are on relief through no fault of their own. Some are highly educated and specially talented. Virtually all of them would accept any honest job, but in time of depression they are the last to be hired, first to be fired. More opportunities should be opened to them in commerce and industry and in city service. Recently a number of young colored men took the civil service examination to qualify for police and fire department appointments. At present there are no active colored firemen and only three or four colored policemen in Toledo. This fact seems to stand in evidence of official racial discrimination which should not prevail in the future.

Give the colored man a chance to free himself from the chains of poverty and he will improve his own physical, mental and social condition. And that will be a great—perhaps the greatest possible—contribution to the cause of friendlier race relationships.

Relations Can Be Improved, Understanding Needed, Participants Decide

The question of race relations in Toledo was threshed out at a panel discussion in St. Paul's M. E. Church Tuesday night in which members of white and Negro races participated.

When it was over, the consensus was that some new bases of understanding had been established, that progress in race relations was possible, and that the major factors of the race relations question probably are:

ONE: The Negro's problem is an economic one.

TWO: There are prejudices against him in many places in Toledo—in industry, business, civil service, in the matter of residential restriction, in dispensing political patronage, in some degree, perhaps, even in church and school.

THREE: Acceptance of the Negro, and the breaking down of prejudice, must be not merely a literal thing, but an emotional one.

FOUR: Much of prejudice is psychological—the urge of most people, and most races, to have status, be above other people or other races.

FIVE: A crystallized body of liberal opinion, willing to "go to the mat" now and then, would be an aid in solving race relations problems.

Participating were Mrs. Jesse Heslip, race relations instructor at the University of Toledo; Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, Mrs. William T. McKnight, inter-racial secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Attorneys Albertus Brown Conn, Rev. G. Horace Jenkins of Warren A. M. E. Church, Morrison Van Cleve, principal of Robinson Junior High

School, and Carlton K. Matson, editor of The News-Bee. Miss Esther Huckins, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was chairman.

Mrs. Heslip said that prejudice has its most vicious results in economic discrimination.

Prejudice in Schools.

Rev. Jenkins pointed out that there had been some prejudice shown against Negro students in public schools.

Mr. Van Cleve denied it. He declared the Negro child, as far as he knows, has every opportunity in Toledo schools that white children have.

Rabbi Feuer observed that sometimes psychological inhibitions might have the same effect as prejudices.

Miss Huckins commented that being "allowed" and being "welcome" were quite different things.

Mr. Conn raised the question of the small number of Negro teachers employed. He said that while these teachers all were at Gunckel School, Negro students in great numbers were at many other schools.

Mr. Matson urged that "if it isn't possible to get an emotional acceptance in taking the Negro into the whole society, there might be resentment and retaliation against the attempt. It is the economic system that bears down hardest on the Negro, and here might come the retaliation."

Where expedient, though, he continued, there should be the most courageous fight by members of the race to establish rights.

Mrs. McKnight said that race prejudice is not instinctive, that it is acquired and that thus it can be modified.

Rabbi Feuer cited the psychological urge of everyone to feel superior.

Mrs. Heslip's question as to why there should be residential restrictions on Negroes was unanswered.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

B 11 1936

NEGRO SECTION

Called A Challenge

To Christian Citizens Of City
By Rev. E. A. Oxley, Speaking At Church Forum.

Conditions in the Negro section of the West End are a challenge to the Christian citizens of the city, Rev. E. A. Oxley of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church said yesterday, speaking in a forum on "Better Race Cooperation," conducted by the Federation of Churches at the Methodist Book Concern.

"We make mistakes in our housing projects," Rev. Mr. Oxley said, "because we are afraid to put independent thinking Negroes on our planning commissions."

Excerpts from a letter he wrote to President Roosevelt in answer to the President's request for advice from the clergy several months ago were read by Rev. Mr. Oxley, who suggested that a letter be written to President Roosevelt by the Cincinnati Federation of Churches, telling him that the real sum-clearing project of Cincinnati has not been touched.

Rev. D. D. Turpeau, Calvary M. E. Church, said the Negro race asks only for equality of opportunity. He discussed interference of outdoor recreational centers with some downtown churches, citing a specific instance where games played in the spring and summer had disturbed church services. He moved that the matter be referred to a committee of the Federation for the Recreational Commission. of Churches to put the matter before "Store-front churches" was the subject of an address given by Rev. W. A. Page of Union Baptist Church. The increase of education among the younger generation of Negroes is the only effective means of curtailing churches of the "store-front" type, he said. There are now too many of that kind in the West End, he declared, asserting

they should be discouraged. The solution lies in the merging of these churches with regularly organized congregations through education, he said.

Race Relations- 1936
Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Pennsylvania

Swarthmore Gathers Strong Staff For Interracial Inst.

WASHINGTON, April 24—The Institute of Race Relations, held under the auspices of the American Friend Service committee, Swarthmore college, Pa., has announced its programs for the forthcoming sessions to be held July 1 to 25.

The Institute of Race Relations is a recognized center where men and women study and discuss the problems of race prejudice, race conflicts and race adjustments, with emphasis upon Negro-white relations.

The courses of study will be carried on through lectures, discussions and action seminars. Among the subjects for discussion are: "Economic Factors in the American Racial Situation," "The Civil Rights of Races and Minorities in the United States," and "The Place of Education in Race Relations."

5 Profs. from Howard

Among the lecturers to discuss these subjects are five members of the professorial staff of Howard university, including Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, department of political science; Dr. Emmett Dorsey, department of political science; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, department of sociology; Dr. William H. Hastie, assistant professor of law, and Dr. Charles H. Thompson, professor of education, and editor, Journal of Negro Education, Washington, D. C.

Other speakers include Dr. W. O. Brown of the WPA, Washington; Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, department of sociology and anthropology, University of Buffalo; Dr. Allison Davis, department of anthropology, Dillard university; Dr. Ione Eckerson, service bureau for education in human relations, New York City; Dr. Alexander Lesser, department of anthropology, Columbia university; Dr. Broadus Mitchell, department of political science, Johns Hopkins university; Dr. George E. Simpson, department of sociology, Temple university; Dr. Mary VanKleeck, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City; Dr. Donald Young, social research council, New York City; Francis A. Henson, Emergency Committee in Aid of Political Refugees from Nazism; Lester B. Granger, secretary of Workers' Bureau, National Urban League.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 15, 1936

RACE RELATIONS DAY

Special Service Sunday at Central Baptist Church

The Interracial Committee of Charleston will observe Race Relations day with a service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Central Baptist church, on Radcliffe street. The Rev. Dr. George A. Nickles announces that speakers on the program will include Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, the Rev. F. S. James of North Charleston, Dr. John A. McFall, and Rev. Mills. The church is located on Radcliffe street between Coming and St. Philip.

In the absence of Dr. Nickles, the Rev. George N. Edwards pastor of Circular Congregational church will preside. There will be a special offering taken to afford relief, particularly for needy colored families in the city.

The local interracial committee is composed of a group of men and women of both races who seek to secure friendly understanding of racial questions. It is a cooperative agency and employs no workers.

The annual race relations Sunday meetings held here for seven or eight years past have been heartily supported by ministers and other leaders of both groups generally.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 17, 1936

Interracial Group Meets

A plea for justice to the negro was delivered before members of the Charleston interracial committee by John A. McFall, druggist and president of the Charleston Mutual Savings bank, yesterday afternoon.

The gathering was held at the Central Baptist church, Radcliffe street. On the program besides McFall were the Rev. George N. Edwards, pastor of Circular Congregational church, who offered the invocation and presided in place of the Rev. George A. Nickles, committee chairman; Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, member of the state interracial committee; the Rev. F. S. James, North Charleston, and Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, who led the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction.

McFall said the negro has been deprived of the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, that he has been surrounded with economic barriers.

The relationships of the races of the world were outlined by the Rev. Mr. James, who is pastor of the North Charleston Methodist Epis-

copal church, pointing out that each is necessary.

"Let it be said," the minister declared, "that in Christ Jesus all men are brethren. Until this fact is acknowledged and the races of the world conduct themselves accordingly, there can be no solution to the race question. An acknowledgement of this calls for sympathy, understanding, justice and the utter elimination of the superiority complex."

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 19, 1936

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

Annual Service to Be Held Tomorrow Afternoon

Annual Race Relations Sunday will be observed here with a special meeting sponsored by the Charleston Interracial Committee in the Central Baptist Church in Radcliffe street tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. White and negro groups and all persons seeking to develop mutual understanding in interracial contacts will find this meeting an important contribution to racial good will, according to the sponsors.

The Interracial Committee, headed by the Rev. Dr. George A. Nickles, announces that the Rev. F. S. James, of the North Charleston Methodist Episcopal church, will speak on behalf of the white group, and Dr. John A. McFall will speak for the negro group. The Rev. George N. Edwards, pastor of the Circular Congregational church, will preside and present the speakers. There will be a statement of the purpose and program of the Southern Interracial commission and its local committee by Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, who also represents South Carolina on the Southern group. There will be music by the choir of Central church.

The local committee is composed of church and community men and women of both races who seek to promote friendly handling of racial questions and to disprove the idea that force will settle racial friction.

Central church through its pastor, the Rev. T. O. Mills, has offered its auditorium on Radcliffe near Coming for this service. Special seats will be provided for guests. An offering for needy negro families will be taken.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
February 21, 1936

ASKS MORE SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO

Special to The Observer.
YORK, S. C., Feb. 20.—An appeal that white people of the South adopt a more sympathetic and helpful attitude toward negroes was made by Robert B. Eleazer of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of the Conference on Education and Race Relations, at a meeting here of the York County Teachers' association.

These relations was the subject considered at the three departmental meetings and the general meeting.

Talks by O. M. Mitchell, superintendent of the Winthrop Training school, on "The Philosophy of Booker T. Washington," and by the Rev. J. H. Marion on "Interracial Relations" were made at the department conferences.

York, S. C. Enquirer
February 21, 1936

TEACHERS HEAR DISCUSSION ON TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO RACE

The York county teachers association, meeting here for its February meeting, heard a very prominent Southern advocate for reform in race relations, state what his association believes is the need of modern times in that direction.

He is Robert B. Eleazer, of Atlanta, secretary of the conference on education and race relations, organized in 1931, and composed of about 100 eminent Southern educators, college professors and public school leaders.

"Since preparation for citizenship is a vital function of education, and since many of the serious problems of citizenship in the South are connected with race relations," said Mr. Eleazer, "the conference feels that educational institutions can render the South an important service by preparing future citizens to understand these problems and to solve them in wisdom and justice," at another time, he said:

"Education misses its primary purpose if it does not bring about a kindly, sympathetic feeling toward others."

Not only justice, but self preservation, especially as regards health, should cause the whites to help the negro, he said, and that the histories in use in the schools place the negro

in a false light by emphasizing him in slavery and reconstruction times, while he is quite a different human being now. In his peroration, he said:

"You have the opportunity to disabuse the minds of your pupils of some of the false conceptions they have about negroes; so that they will be kinder and fairer; so that they will not tolerate injustice; so that they will stand for a civilization that makes no one feel that he is inherently inferior."

He would have teachers allude to the negro and his characteristics while teaching every subject in the public schools, instead of having one course only on that topic.

His audience was composed of about 150 teachers and a few lay visitors. The general meeting, in the Yorkville high school auditorium, was opened with prayer by Rev. J. E. Rawlinson, of the First Baptist church here, and it was presided over by Mrs. W. D. Rice, of Rock Hill. Music was given by a chorus of teachers directed by Miss Lemel Sarratt, supervisor in the Rock Hill schools.

The same topic of inter-racial relations was in the talks in the departmental meetings preceding the general meeting. Principal O. M. Mitchell of the Winthrop Training school, spoke on Booker T. Washington, to the grade teachers, and Rev. J. H. Marion, Jr., of Rock Hill, addressed the high school teachers.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Tennessee

BETTER INTERRACIAL CONDITIONS STRESSED

Negro's Development Traced
by Two Educators

"NEW ATTITUDE" IS CITED
1-1-36

"Give Submerged Masses of
People Right to Grow in Edu-
cation and Religion," Meth-
odists Advised

Southern interracial problems
and suggested solutions were pre-
sented to an eager audience of dele-
gates to the Methodist Young Peo-

ple's Conference yesterday morning
at the Auditorium.

Two of the four speakers on the
morning program devoted their ad-
dresses to the problem of negro re-
lationship in the south. Frequent
applause interrupted the addresses
as remarks concerning betterment
of conditions and feelings toward
the negroes met with approval of the
\$000 delegates.

Willis A. Sutton, superintendent
of schools, Atlanta, presented a
clear economic angle of the situa-
tion in his address, "Practical As-
pects of the Interracial Situation."
Declaring that "a barometer of
good business is the culture level
of the masses," Mr. Sutton ex-
plained that business will be lifted
in direct proportion to the lifting
of the culture level of the masses.

Qualities Cited

The negro side of the interracial
problem was presented by Dr. Mor-
decai Johnson, president of Howard
University, Washington, D. C., with
an address, "The Negro and the
World Crisis."

Dr. Johnson took up the problems
with the emancipation of 70 years
ago and traced the gradual devel-
opment of the negro to the present
day.

Qualities of the negro in art, mu-
sic, and education were proudly
related by the speaker, who stated
"He has left his stamp of charac-
ter and mind upon any university
he has been privileged to enter."

The negro is the most intimate
worshipper of God, Dr. Johnson as-
serted, but he is disturbed about
divided and segregated church.
"The only church that can guide
is that in which every man may si-

before a common altar. If the
church ever comes, it will be the
home of his soul and to it he will
give the last and full measure of his
devotion," Dr. Johnson stated.

The negro has a clear under-
standing of the present economic
crisis and is anxious to aid himself
and the whites, the speaker said.

"The present crisis is bringing
about a profound change in the
young negro's attitude toward you,"
Dr. Johnson said. "Up to now, his
sufferings were believed to rest in
your power to change. He thought
that you didn't help him because
you didn't want to."

"Now he sees himself as a part of
10 million men out of work. His
fears about tomorrow are the same
fears as yours. He is conscious to-
day that he and you are fellow suf-
ferers from conditions over which
you have no control."

A statement that the negro is
anxious to rid the south of the eco-
nomic disadvantages of the share-
crop system of farming was made
by the speaker.

Concerning equal political privi-
leges in the south, the negro has a
"new attitude toward political
parties," he stated. "Years ago he
was easily deceived by party labels.

Now he is not paying any attention
to names. Rather he is looking deep-
ly into the principles.
"The negro voted Democratic on
the Democratic ticket because he
heard a voice that spoke of realities
that came from the heart," Dr.
Johnson, in referring to the support
of Roosevelt by the negroes.

"Need Uplift of Soul"
"If the south is to grow, it must
see to it that all, white and black,
must have the opportunity to be
lifted," Mr. Sutton said. "Business
will take care of itself with the up-
lift of the human soul. If you will
but give to the races of the world,
and especially the negroes of the
south, an equal economic chance,
the rest of our problems will settle
themselves."

Mr. Sutton expressed the belief
that the economic problem has ex-
ercised a direct effect upon the eco-
nomic plight of the whites in the
south.

"The economic problem of the ne-
gro is not only holding down the
standard of living for the negro but
for the white man as well," he as-
serted.

"Give the submerged masses of
people the right to grow in educa-
tion and religion, and there won't
be a surplus bale of cotton on the
market. There won't be any surplus
corn, wheat, or oats. Give men the
opportunity to develop culture and
the masses will produce any buy-
more in direct proportion to the de-
velopment of their personalities."

Dr. Johnson took up the problems
with the emancipation of 70 years
ago and traced the gradual devel-
opment of the negro to the present
day.

Qualities of the negro in art, mu-
sic, and education were proudly
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worshipper of God, Dr. Johnson as-
serted, but he is disturbed about
divided and segregated church.
"The only church that can guide
is that in which every man may si-

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
January 12, 1936

RACE RELATIONS GROUP PICKS FEB. 9 FOR TALKS

Chattanooga Times Special.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11.—The commis-
sion on interracial co-operation, with
headquarters here, today announced
that Feb. 9 has been designated Race
Relations Sunday and will be widely
observed by sermons, addresses and
programs on the race problem.

Inaugurated by the federal council
of churches in 1923, the observance
of Race Relations Sunday, it was
stated, has become an established
custom on the part of religious groups
throughout the nation, and thousands
of churches participate annually.

The commission announced that
in previous year, it is prepared to
furnish without charge to any one
interested an assortment of bulletins
suitable for the preparation of ad-
dresses and programs on this subject.

Asheville N. C. Citizen

February 9, 1936

Race Relations Meet

Will Be Held Today

A race relations meeting will be
held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon
at the Allen school, 331 College
street. The Rev. Loy D. Thompson,
pastor of the Central Methodist
church, will deliver the principal ad-
dress. Lorene Weaver will give a re-
port on the national interracial
meeting held recently at Memphis,
Tenn.

Choir groups from the Central
Methodist church, the West Ashe-
ville Methodist church, the First
Presbyterian church and probably
other churches will take part in the
program. Other musical selections
will be rendered by Mrs. Ward Dab-
ney and Mrs. Arta X. Blanchard, a
duet, and Mrs. William Ray Grif-
fin and Janie Patton.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—Ming

February 5, 1936

INTERRACIAL BODY ELECTS OFFICERS

Discrimination in Relief Dis- pensation Flayed in Resolution.

The Tennessee Interracial Com-
mission yesterday passed a resolu-
tion deploring "apparent discrimi-
nation" in relief dispensing agen-
cies resulting in "suffering and
increased death rate of the minor-
ity group of our citizens."

Dr. Thomas C. Barr was reelected
president of the commission along

with other officers. Among those
elected to the executive committee
were Miss Sue Powers, Memphis;
Dr. R. A. Kilburn, Chattanooga; W.
L. Porter, Knoxville; Judge Camille
Kelley, Memphis; Dr. L. G. Patter-
son, Memphis; and F. M. Massey,
Knoxville.

Other Resolutions.

The commission also passed res-
olutions urging help for tenant
farmers, legislation to protect ne-
groes from mob violence, and law
enforcement against sale of fire-
arms and against negroes for crimes
against negroes, as well as members
of other races.

Meanwhile, plans are going for-
ward here for the formation of a
Nashville chapter of the National
Association for the Advancement
of Colored People, according to
Daisy E. Lampkins, of Pittsburgh,
regional field secretary.

A mass meeting will be held Feb-
ruary 12 in Spruce Street Baptist
Church, and 1,000 white and negro
members will be sought.

One of the immediate aims of
the organization will be revision
and reconsideration of the Costi-
gan-Wagner anti-lynching act.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean

April 4, 1936

Springfield Will Hold Inter-Racial Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 3
(Spl.)—Three white leaders and
several well known negroes will ad-
dress an inter-racial meeting Sun-
day afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at
the C. M. E. church under the
auspices of the Springfield Colored
Ministerial alliance.

The white speakers are the Rev.
N. Buch Tucker, pastor of the First
Methodist Episcopal church, South;
Thomas Pepper, Springfield attor-
ney, and Richard W. Benson, sheriff
of Robertson county.

Race Relations - 1936 Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Texas.

NOTED SPEAKERS HEARD AT INTER- RACIAL MEETING

Informers
"If I Were A Negro,"
"If I Were A White
Man," Discussed
2-15-36

HOUSTON.—Hundreds of Houstonians filled the Trinity East M. E. church, McGowan avenue at St. Charles street, Friday evening, when the church observed its interracial services, with Dr. Charles Summers, white, arch deacon of this diocese of the Episcopal church and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of the Houston College for Negroes, as principal speakers.

Rev. J. S. Scott, pastor of the church, was in charge of the services and introduced the speakers.

Dr. Summers, used as a subject, "If I Were a Negro." The subject was well treated from every approachable angle. His discourse was based on three main topics: "If I were a Negro, I would be proud; if I were a Negro, I would be loyal; and if I were a Negro, I would be humble." He named many Negroes and gave many statistics indicative of the progress of the race.

Dean Lanier, in his characteristic manner, delighted the audience with his treatment of the subject, "If I Were a White Man." Basing his argument on two biblical references: "...And of one blood made we all the nations of the earth," and "Pride Goes Before a Fall and a Hearty spirit before destruction, ..." Dean Lanier stressed among other points, the fact that a white man should analyze the international relationship of America; examine and find the true meaning of the scripture; analyze the true meaning of Democracy; study the labor situation; reexamine the challenge to protect womanhood; examine the professional southern white man who says he knows the Negro; examine the southern white man who says he knows the place of the Negro; stop fighting the civil

war; develop a sense of justice and fairness; and finally, give Negroes an opportunity to work, live, worship, vote, and move whenever and wherever the spirit directs.

Music was furnished by the combined young people's and senior choirs of the church and the Harmony Glee club, under the direction of Dr. P. D. Foster.

Rev. G. E. D. Belcher, district superintendent of the Houston District, M. E. Churches, gave the invocation; and Rev. Robinson of the Asberry M. E. church, Harrisburg, gave the benediction.

This is an annual observance in the Methodist churches and particularly Trinity East. Last year Miss Sarah Beth Boggess, girl reserve secretary of the Y. W. C. A. (Central) was the guest speaker.

INTER-RACIAL GOOD WILL—

Last Sunday was race relations day. All over Texas and the nation white men and women and Negro men and women gathered to discuss and find better ways and means for more tolerance, more friendliness, more good will among all men of all races, and especially among whites and Negroes in the United States, including Texas.

Discussion of a problem like the difference between white people and Negroes, in a spirit of desire to find a solution, is imperative as a forerunner to better understanding, which is the foundation of more amicable race relations. Out of discussion grows understanding, and out of understanding grows tolerance, and a spirit of friendliness and helpfulness.

From this point of view these annual race relations observances are certainly bringing forth good fruit.

TEXAS INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION

Informers
By L. V. Williams
12-5-36

The recent meeting of the Texas Interracial Commission is significant, in for no other reason than the adoption of recommendations for the promotion of increased study about Negro achievement in and among the colleges and public schools of Texas. These recommendations submitted by the appointed committee embrace the following:

1. That all textbook material to be considered as state adoptions should be fair to the Negro by giving due recognition and accurate data concerning his role in American culture.
2. That one member of the State Textbook Committee should be a Negro educator.
3. That immediate attention should be given to urge increased offering of formal courses in race relations in all colleges and public schools.

It would be trite to state that courses in Negro life and history could better be offered during high school periods for both racial groups for it is within this adolescent period that right attitudes and concepts toward other groups could best be developed. The accurate story of American life has not and cannot be told without the inclusion of the Negro's contribution to the culture of America, and it is upon this basis that the commission moves forward in the adoption of the recommendations.

It is ability to see beyond ourselves and beyond the present that makes life interesting and adds to its zest.

—Kathrine R. Logan RACE RELATIONS WORKER OFFERS TIMELY WARNING

Dr. Haynes Asserts Races Must Close Ranks

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 4—Speaking from the theme, "What Price American Progress?", Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, delivered the principal address of the annual meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation held a few days ago in Dallas. Visiting the state of Texas after several years' absence and renewing personal acquaintance with conditions there that reflect change in many lines, Dr. Haynes brought new emphasis to the need of continuation of these developments that show progress especially in interracial cooperation.

"American progress," he said, "means the development of all persons in our commonwealth in freedom, in civic and social security; it means the welfare of all the people through the use of our natural and human wealth by the effort and labor of all the people... The very nature of our civilization requires that our civic and political institu-

tions include different racial groups. History warns us that where full freedom and justice have not been given to all men—black, red or brown—the progress of white men has been retarded. Furthermore, the fundamental nature of our Christian religion supports the same view. The principles professed by our churches and other religious organizations must provide patterns of belief and behavior broad enough to include all races or there comes collapse of the very basis of brotherhood upon which those principles are founded."

The Texas Interracial Commission includes in its directorate some of the most influential white and Race leaders of the state. Among them are Mrs. John M. Hanna, Mrs. J. L. Brock, Dr. M. W. Dogan, President W. R. Banks.

Race Relations-1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Jim Crow Takes Vacation In

Richmond Baptist

12-5-36

Big Religious Gathering Here

For the first time probably in the history of Richmond, a religious meeting sponsored by the clergy of Richmond, white and colored, was held here in the municipal auditorium in which there was no segregation of the races. The meeting was featured by an address by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, a native Baltimorean who has served as a missionary in India since 1907. The fact that segregation was not practiced was due to the efforts of Dr. Joseph T. Hill, pastor Second Baptist Church.

No amount of persuasion in the past has ever succeeded in getting white preachers of Richmond to hold such a meeting and the fact that a religious meeting was held in Richmond in which "jim-crowism" did not rule supreme was something of an innovation for Richmond. It was first proposed, it is reported, that five hundred seats be allotted on one side of the auditorium for colored persons, but Dr. Hill's suggestion that "we be permitted to just walk in and take our seats like men and women" was apparently adopted by the committee representing jointly the white and colored clergy. As a result there is a "gentlemen's" agreement that no segregation would be practiced.

The only thing that marred the harmonious meeting was the fact that there were so few colored persons in evidence. Most of those who came were literally lost in the vast crowd that filled the entire first floor of the city auditorium. Some few naturally took seats where they saw others colored persons seated, being as they were so accustomed to ostracism. A number of reasons have been advanced for the lack of interest displayed by colored people in the meeting, but the most reasonable of them has been the scant publicity was given the meeting by the colored pastors and the fact that no notices of the meeting were run in the colored newspapers.

Dr. Jones' address was truly a revelation to Richmond. He spoke as never white man spoke before to a Richmond mixed audience. During the course of his address, Dr. Jones only scored the ministry of the present day, but scored the disciples, who he said missed the point entirely in their teachings of the religion of Jesus Christ following his crucifixion. "The things that Jesus men-

tioned most they mentioned least," he declared; "the things mentioned more than a hundred times by him were not mentioned at all by them." "The religion of Jesus Christ broke across all class, racial and religious lines," said the speaker, "and there were not among his followers either rich or poor; they had everything in common—what belonged to one belonged to all and what belonged to all belonged to one." The speaker pointed out that these teachings were not stressed by the disciples nor are they being taught today. "The business of religion," said Dr. Jones, "is not to get us into Heaven but to get Heaven into us; it is not to get us out of hell but to get the hell out of us."

In a ringing challenge to those ministers who contend that their whole duty as a minister is the saving of souls, Dr. Jones said, "Jesus did not go around loving people's souls, he loved people. If they were hungry, he fed them; if they were sick, he healed them; if they needed God, he gave them God; he regenerated the hearts of men. Jesus was not an idealist, but a realist," said the speaker; "when he said love thy neighbor as thyself he was not teaching idealism but stark realism. Not only in this, but in all the things that he said and did is found stark idealism."

Speaking of a "social" and "personal" gospel, the speaker said one was a body without a soul and the other a soul without a body. Sticking closely to his theory that the world needs not so much change in a material or physical way but a change in the hearts of men, the speaker declared. "The poor need not so much of our charity as our justice. With world social conditions as they are, even when we preach contentment to people under these conditions we are using religion as an opium."

The speaker said he believed in the kingdom of God because "in it there are no distinctions on account of social standing, no such thing as Jew or Gentile; the kingdom of God is color blind, it looks upon every man as a human being for whom Christ died. There is no sex, race, creed, color or nationality in the kingdom of God," the speaker thundered. Speaking particularly to the Northerners, the speaker said: "I want you to remember that there is no such thing as a superior race, but superior place. The race of which we

are so proud was once also the stupid, despised slave race. When any man is down, I am down with him; when he rises, I arise with him," the speaker thundered.

Just before the benediction was announced, the audience was requested to stand in silent prayer. The prayer was followed by the benediction by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Union University, and those who wished were permitted to leave the auditorium but a request was made to all to remain for a few moments of prayer. This constituted a heart-to-heart talk between these in the audience and Dr. Jones, lasting for about ten minutes.

Those who remained in this meeting were given the opportunity to put the philosophy of the speaker into action in their daily lives and promised to begin the practice of a "religion of humanity; a religion of brotherly love" on the following morning. More than a thousand persons promised to begin the practice of the teachings of Dr. Jones the next day. They were to call all their employees into their hearing and tell them what they intended to do—to live religiously by dealing fairly and honestly with all men with whom they came into contact.

Those attending the meeting were highly pleased with its immediate effect and expressed hope that what had been planted would grow and bear fruit. One man expressed the opinion that a meeting of that nature should be held every Sunday night in some church in Richmond.

Richmond can chalk up another social victory for the erudite Second Baptist Church pastor, Dr. Joseph T. Hill, who succeeded in having sponsored a non-segregated religious meeting in the city auditorium. "I appreciate your interest in us, gentlemen, in assigning us a special place," Dr. Hill is reported to have said, when it was suggested that 500 seats be set aside for colored persons; "but I am sure we will feel much better if we are permitted to just walk in as men and women and take our seats." The suggestion was adopted, after silent glances were exchanged by the white members of the committee.

Virginia
6

Race Relations - 1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Danville, Va., Bee
December 21, 1935

Dr. Shelburne Is Re-Elected Head Racial Commission

The Rev. James M. Shelburne, pastor of the First Baptist church was yesterday re-elected chairman of the Danville Inter-Racial Commission, a movement which has been stimulated by his leadership for some years. The organization meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. and was marked by the re-election of Rev. G. W. Goode, colored vice president; C. G. Holland, treasurer and Irving Taylor, colored, secretary.

The organization went on record at yesterday's meeting expressing gratitude to the American Legion for its successful campaign to secure funds for Providence hospital.

The past year's work by the Danville Commission was reflected in reports which showed that money had been raised for the purpose of promoting inter-racial good feeling.

Race Relations Day Observed In Roanoke

ROANOKE, Va.—Race Relations Sunday as observed here last Sunday for the 14th year and the principal address was delivered by the Rev. Walter A. Binns, pastor of the First Baptist Church, white, and chairman of the local interracial committee. The meeting was held in the First Baptist Church of which the Rev. A. L. James, is pastor.

Quoting that portion of the Declaration of Independence regarding the inalienable right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Dr. Binns stated his firm belief in the full implication of those words, in this meeting sponsored jointly by the Hunton Branch Y.M.C.A. and the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y.W.C.A.

He expressed his reliance upon and acceptance of the decision of 1865, his abhorrence of the widespread practice of lynching and his feeling towards all such mob violence. The meeting was presided over by Miss Nadien Roberts,

secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y.W.C.A. The "Y" Octet with Mrs. A. G. Macklin as directress, furnished music for the program. Miss Foy of the Y.W.C.A. presented Mrs. L. B. Harvey, chairman of the Y.W.C.A. interracial committee who made a few timely remarks. A few of the distinguished visitors present were B. F. Moomaw, Judge Hart, ex-Mayor Siefert, Joe Turner, manager of Holling College, Mr. Smith, Commonwealth attorney, Mr. Francis of the Y.M.C.A., Miss Foy of the Y.W.C.A., and Mrs. L. B. Harvey. The Rev. A. L. Williams pronounced the benediction.

Va. Interracial Commission To Meet In April

Sessions To Be Held In Norfolk On The 16th and 17th

The program for the meeting in Norfolk on April 16 and 17 of the Virginia Interracial Commission was tentatively drafted at a meeting of the commission's program committee held here Tuesday.

The members of the committee are: John Chambers, associated editor of the Virginian-Pilot; Miss Harriett Smith of the Central Y. W. A. here; and P. B. Young. Sitting in with the committee were L. R. Reynolds, director of the Virginia and North Carolina commissions, and Judge Herbert Cochran, chairman of the local commission, in whose office the conference was held.

The meeting of the state body will be held at Freemason Street Baptist Church. The sessions will be held from ten a. m. to noon, from 2:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock at night.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

As tentatively drafted the pro-

gram will feature addresses by Major C. J. Calrow, Walter R. Chivers, regional director of the federal survey of vocational and educational guidance with supervision over nine states; Dr. Belle Boone Beard of Sweet Briar College; and Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University.

Addresses and round table discussions will, under preliminary plans, touch upon interracial cooperation in welfare projects, health and public health nurses among Negroes, the outlook for Negro workers, as a result of the trends set in motion by the depression period, in agriculture and industry, needed educational emphases in the light of present trends, the Negro in welfare programs in Virginia, and means by which Virginia Negroes can better their conditions.

The committee also worked on routine matters affecting the coming annual conference.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 4, 1936

Racial Affairs To Be Discussed At Conference

Richmond, Va., April 4 (AP).—The 17th annual state conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held at the Freemason Street Baptist church of Norfolk, April 16, it was announced by the executive committee today.

Dean Raymond B. Pinchbeck, of the University of Richmond, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president-elect of Dillard University, of New Orleans, will address the conference at the night session.

Herbert G. Cochran, chairman of the Norfolk interracial committee and one of the vice chairmen of the State commission, will preside. Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College, is state chairman.

Other speakers during the morning and afternoon sessions will be Major C. J. Calrow, director of the State Planning Board; Mrs. Catherine Wilcox, of the Children's Bureau, State Department of Public Welfare; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Jeanes and Slater boards, of Washington, and Walter R. Chivers, director of the national survey on vocational and educational guidance for negroes.

Aside from these addresses, discussion groups will meet during the day.

The conference had been held at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, in recent years. All sessions are open to the public.

Virginia

Danville, Va., Register
April 4, 1936

Interracial Commission to Meet Sunday

A large attendance is expected for the interracial commission's meeting which will be held Sunday at 3:30 o'clock in the First Baptist church. Dr. Rolvi Harland of Richmond is scheduled to make the principal address which will be on the subject "Interracial Relationships in the Best Light of Today."

Rev. W. H. Johnson, colored minister of Richmond, will also address the meeting during the afternoon. The local chapter of the interracial commission is sponsoring the meeting.

Members of the Danville Interracial Commission are: Dr. J. M. Shelburne, president, D. L. Buchanan, C. G. Holland, J. C. Jordan, H. B. Watkins, Frank Talbott Jr., Rev. N. E. Wicker, Rev. F. R. Chenault, W. S. Meacham, M. H. Bustard, Mayor Harry Wooding, Mrs. Agnes Fulchrod and Judge W. T. Harris.

Colored members are: Dr. G. W. Goode, chairman, Prof. I. W. Taylor, secretary, Mrs. M. A. Grasty, Dr. A. L. Winslow, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Mrs. Viedie Coleman, Rev. C. C. Harvey, M. L. Martin, E. G. Adams, Dr. C. J. Baker, Prof. E. A. Gibson, and Mrs. G. W. Goode.

Noted Speakers On Interracial Program Here

One-Day Session To Be Held Freemason Baptist Church

Final plans for the one-day session of the seventeenth annual state conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation to be held in Freemason Baptist Church here Thursday, April 16, were released here this week. Originally calling for a two day schedule, it has been decided to limit the program to one day which will fall in three sessions, morning,

afternoon, and evening. During these three sessions many prominent speakers will be heard on various topics relative to cooperative methods of aiding the Negro in Virginia.

Dean Raymond B. Pinchbeck of the University of Richmond has been selected as one of the principal speakers for the evening program, which will be held in the church auditorium. Dr. Wm. Stuart Nelson, president-elect of Dillard University in New Orleans, will be the other speaker on the evening program.

Major C. J. Calrow, director of the State Planning Board, will speak on "On what projects do white and Negro people of Virginia need to cooperate for the improvement of the state as a whole?"

CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED

Mrs. Catherine Wilcox of the Children's Bureau, State Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, will speak on "The need for institutional care and training of feeble-minded Negro children."

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, Washington, D. C., and Walter R. Chivers, director of the National Survey on Vocational and Educational Guidance for Negroes, will speak during the conference.

Herbert G. Cochran, chairman of the Norfolk Interracial Committee and one of the vice-chairmen of the State Commission, will preside at the discussion groups which will be held simultaneously in the classrooms of the Sunday School Building of the Freemason Street Baptist Church. Two or more leaders will be in charge of each group conference and a summarizing statement will be brought from each group back to the whole assembly.

Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, will lead the discussion of the health section of the conference giving a brief address on "The health need of Virginia Negro people being adequately met (a) by themselves, and (b) by public agencies."

The conference is being held in Norfolk this year, instead of Richmond where it has been held in old St. Paul's Episcopal Church for a number of years.

An attractive printed program is being made ready for distribution and the membership and friends of the commission are invited from every part of the state. All sessions of the conference are open to the public and those interested of all races and creeds are invited.

Interracial Group Will Hold a Meeting

RICHMOND, April 4—(AP)—The seventeenth annual State conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation will be held at the Freemason Street Baptist Church of Norfolk, April 16, it was announced by the executive committee today.

Dean Raymond B. Pinchbeck, of the University of Richmond, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president-elect of Dillard University, of New Orleans, will address the conference at the night session.

Herbert G. Cochran, chairman of the Norfolk Interracial committee and one of the vice chairmen of the State Commission, will preside. Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of Randolph-Macon College, is State chairman.

Vocational Guidance For Race Urged By W. R. Chivers At Interracial Commission

In the absence of the president, Dr. R. E. Blackwell, the afternoon meeting of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation was presided over by Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College and vice chairman of the commission. The conference was held at the Freemason Street Baptist Church Thursday, April 16.

At the opening of the meeting the group heard the reports of the leaders of the various discussion groups held at the morning session. The short reports listed the important findings of the groups and recommendation worked out by those participating.

"The Colored Feeble-minded Children and Their Needs" was discussed by Miss Catherine J. Wilcox, of the state department of public welfare in Richmond. She pointed out the inadequacies in facilities for the treatment of feeble-minded children of the colored race. She pointed out that this situation bred criminals and fostered crimes upon society that cost the country far more per year than the adequate care of them would cost.

Mrs. Wanser I. Webb, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, discussed the feeble-minded situation also. She showed that the Central State Hos-

pital had no facilities for the proper treatment of these of highest level of intelligence among the mental defectives. Mrs. Webb outlined the program of her organization and solicited the support of the commission in the efforts of the federation to gain a home for the feeble-minded.

Others who spoke on the subject were Judge Herbert E. Cochran of the Juvenile Court in Norfolk; the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Norfolk; and Miss Constance Fuller.

One of the principal addresses of the day was delivered by Walter R. Chivers, director of the National Survey on Vocational and Educational Guidance for Negroes and professor of sociology at Morehouse College in Atlanta. He spoke on the "Need for Vocational Guidance in the Light of Trends Brought About by the Depression Period."

"Regardless of what the legislature of Virginia says, we are not going back to Africa; we will die first," declared Mr. Chivers in the course of his address. Continuing he said that the present depression had not created a need for vocational guidance among colored people; that the Negro has never had vocational guidance. He said that "the Negro was brought here by force 300 years ago as an economic tool, as chattel property. He was here many years before he had a chance at free labor. He had no family status. He did what he was told to do. He was not a man."

"When he was turned loose the

Negro had no vocational equipment. The abolitionists worked hard to gain body freedom for us, but the northerners have never offered the Negro economic hospitality. Neither the South or the North has been hospitable in the vocational line."

Mr. Chivers told the commission that he had been advised to speak before the body on some of the bright aspects of the racial situation. He had been advised, he said, that his viewpoint was pessimistic. To this he retorted, that if pointing out the bad side of the Negro question was pessimism then "pessimism was the order of the day." "All is not well," he declared. One should point out the bad was his assertion.

In answer to the school of thought that would promote the congregation of the Negro in the South, Mr. Chivers said that there were too many Negroes in the black belt of the South. They should spread thinly through America."

Continuing he said, we have got to vocationalize our education from the college down. In our own group we have to be jarred out of our mores.

He averred that "Negroes are American citizens and not Africans." We came to America 100 years after the white man. We should not think of ourselves as anything but Americans. We have the same religion, the same lack of religion, the same politics, the same prejudices, we are American citizens with all of its evils."

Mr. Chivers pointed out that the Negroes have had the same place in the development of the nation that the whites have had and that any thought of ever getting rid of them was preposterous.

Another speech was made by Arthur D. Wright, president of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, who spoke on the subject, "Has the time come when a more aggressive policy, with resort to the courts, if necessary, should be assumed on the part of those interested in securing justice for minority groups?"

He said in part: "For approximately thirty years there have been more or less organized efforts on the part of interested persons to improve the general condition of the Negro race in various ways. These efforts have been much more highly organized in the past few years through the medium of such organizations as the various inter-racial commissions, certain church organizations, organizations among the Negroes themselves, and other groups.

These many different organizations have striven in one way or another to accomplish their ends, but in the last analysis almost every effort that has produced concrete results has been an effort in the direction of an improved attitude on the part of the white public towards their Negro neighbors. It is not difficult for us to find an abundance of examples of this.

The strategists of these various organizations saw to it that their early efforts were directed chiefly along those lines that would meet with the least possible white resistance, or in fact, would meet with white approval from the outset.

"But there are times when a community needs someone who has the courage to go to court if necessary to stop downright robbery.

"Perhaps in no field of social activity has inequality been greater than in the case of school financial support. Improvement has been made in some places—in many places—but the goal has not been attained as yet.

"Undoubtedly more education of public sentiment is needed, but aggressive education rather than a half-hearted, apologetic education of the people, and perhaps in some exceptional place a courageous white man may be found who would be willing to seek the aid of the courts in compelling adequate provisions in the schools for the children of his tenants. Certainly an indifferently passive white attitude will prove no help.

"Regardless of our individual attitudes, the principle of segregation in housing, travel, and public conveniences such as theatres and restaurants is with us and in all likelihood will be with us for many years yet. Accepting that as inevitable it remains for all of us to demand on the part of public service organizations the provision of actually equal facilities. Especially is this feasible in transportation, where interstate travel comes under the jurisdiction of the United States Government and its courts. I am inclined to think that public sentiment is prepared to back up any demand before the courts for absolute equality of travel accommodations and to back up any court's decision along the line. Whenever public sentiment is crystallized, as I believe it to be in this one matter, I see no justification for hesitation in appealing to the courts, and there should be an abundance of good white people prepared to assist in such appeals.

"Five years ago anyone would have said that the suggestion of Negro representation on juries was a Utopian dream for the distant future. But thanks to the Scottsboro Case, of unsavory reputation and still with us we have had a decision of the United States Supreme Court which has resulted in a measure of jury representation that augurs well for greater and more genuine representation ere long and this same decision has been accepted by the public without any hysteria or social revolution. I am proud that Virginia has set a precedent for the other Southern States in the Hampton Case involving the right to vote in the Democratic primary.

There are an abundance of inequalities that are yet to be straightened out and there is no one formula to be applied in all cases. Considerable further enlightenment of the public is needed in order to build up further favorable public sentiment, but perhaps there are points where all has been done that can be done along that line. If such be the case, the courts are our next and last resort. An epidemic of such appeals to the courts would be, in my opinion, poor strategy indeed, and would undo much of the good that has been done. But where appeal to the courts is the only resort, let it be a joint appeal of Negroes and their white friends.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 14, 1936

Dr. Odum Will Speak At Forum on Negro

Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences and dean of the school

of public administration at the University of North Carolina, will discuss "The Negro in Relation to Southern Economic and Social Structure," at the meeting of the Richmond Public Forum tonight.

The forum meetings are held at the auditorium of the John Marshall High School.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, professor of history at the University of Richmond, will preside at the meeting tonight and introduce Dr. Odum. The discussion that will follow Dr. Odum's address will be opened by Dr. Gordon Hancock, professor of sociology at Virginia Union University.

Race Relations - 1936

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 17, 1936

Slum Clearance Program Dominates Discussions At Interracial Meeting

Institution for Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Negro Children In State Urged; Problems Discussed By Prominent Speakers

Pleas for a slum clearance program for Norfolk and other Virginia cities and for an institution for the care and training of the State's feeble-minded Negro children, who now have none, were dominant in the discussions at the seventeenth annual Statewide conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, held at the Freemason Street Baptist Church yesterday and last night.

These pleas came from speakers on the scheduled program and from committee groups who reported on separate discussions away from the conference floor.

Practically every phase of interracial problems in the South were discussed during the day and night sessions, which were marked by efforts of both white and Negro speakers to bring about better feelings between the races and social justice for the Negroes.

Maj. C. J. Calrow, formerly a member of the Norfolk City Planning Commission and now consultant director of the State Planning Board, opened the scheduled speeches yesterday morning when he discussed the position of the Negro in agriculture and industry in Virginia.

"Economic nationalism abroad is making of the South's major money crops (cotton and tobacco) surpluses which may not be supported even by magnified Federal effort," Major Calrow warned the conference during his address.

Question of Man-Power

Speaking of the general belief that the presence of the Negro in the South resulted in low wages, Major Calrow declared that wages are not dependent on this condition

but on the amount of man-power available and the demand for it.

The presence of a large Negro population is no indication that wages paid agricultural labor are low or high, Major Calrow said a study by his board showed, citing figures to show this. In the Valley of Virginia, where there is a small Negro population, the average daily wage paid laborers on farms in 1934 was \$1.40, while in the Southeastern section, including this particular area, the average daily wage was only 87 cents per day where there is a large Negro population.

On the other hand, he said, in the Southwest, where there are only a few Negroes working on farms, the daily wage was \$1.08 and in the Northern Neck section, where the Negro farm labor class is large, the wage was \$1.17 daily.

"It is just the old law of supply and demand working," Major Calrow said.

He showed how greatly female farm and industrial labor had increased and said: "It is probable that the real causes of wage differentials are the differences in the types of agriculture rather than in the races," and "the growth in industrial employment has been chiefly among the women and industrial unemployment so far as males are concerned, whether they be male whites or Negroes, is largely due to the rapidly changing character of our major industries."

The greatest problem facing the South today is that of the tenant farmer, Major Calrow said, and the resulting low standard of living which comes from the system. "The sooner we get away from this system and change it entirely, the better off we will be," he added, pointing out that the tenant gets no credit from his landlord for land improvement.

Cites Local Figures

Getting close to this section, Major Calrow said that in 1929 41 per cent of the farm families in Gloucester County, which is in the so-called Northern Neck section, were Negroes and only 5 per cent of all operators were tenant farmers.

"In the same year," he said, "41 per cent of the farm families in the Norfolk County were Negroes and 35 per cent of its farms were tenant farms."

Answering the often made charge that Negroes do not have their share of work in industry in Virginia, Major Calrow said that in 1934, basing figures on the census of 1930, white people constituted 73.2 per cent of the total population of Virginia and Negroes 26.8 per cent, while 73.22 per cent of the industrial workers in the State were whites and 26.78 per cent were Negroes.

He pointed out that the employment of men and women, mostly Negroes, as domestic servants in Virginia had fallen off and said that the wage and salary-earning capacity of the whites had much to do with this, and when living levels for whites go down, they also go down for Negroes.

"There also is a tendency to charge to the Negro race the blame for low living standards," Major Calrow said. "Let us see how this works out. Low living standards may be checked against the effects of diet. The records of the State Department of Health give us the rates of morbidity from pellagra. Those records of the southeast counties where the Negro race is largely represented show a rate of 4.9 per cent per 100,000 while in the southwest counties where the Negro population is exceedingly small the rate is 58.3 per cent per 100,000. This disease of insufficient diet was 12 times as prevalent in the white counties where the Negro race is largely represented."

School Situation

Referring to education, Major Calrow said there was no denying that in some sections of the State white children had received preferential treatment, but that in some other sections where there were few Negroes, the whites have no better than the poorest provided for the Negroes.

"The Major Calrow recommended the consolidation of schools to furnish better educational advantages at less cost. Discussions for the need of slum clearance projects were started early yesterday afternoon by Judge Herbert G. Cochran, of the Norfolk

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, and was emphasized by Dr. Arthur D. Wilson, president, Jeanes as town where a Negro school was built and many of the additions to the Standard of Living, House, etc., said, "So far as I know, nothing effective has been done in Virginia toward slum clearance."

Slums breed physical disease, social deterioration and crime and they are caused by low wages, cheap rent and poor housing. I am going to ask our local committee to make slum clearance its major objective. Major Calrow tells us there are 20 blocks in Norfolk which should be torn down and I want to see the slums cleared up. Human interests, the Supreme Court notwithstanding, are going to have their place in the sun, regardless of property rights."

Dr. Wright, advocating that Negroes resort to courts if necessary to get social justice, spoke of the marked improvement in health conditions among Negroes, brought about by visiting nurses, clinics, hospitals and other improvements. "And I imagine that it would be difficult to find anyone who would voice opposition to such improvements," Dr. Wright said. "But there is one field in this general direction remaining to be cleaned up and which does offer serious white opposition, on none too worthy grounds. I refer to slum clearance. I am confident that within a short distance of this spot we could find buildings housing Negro families, called 'home' by their occupants, if you will, yet wholly unfit for human habitation."

Owned By Whites

"Where such unsavory housing conditions exist too near a good white district it is not difficult to have it improved, because the white neighbors do not wish a health menace in their veritable backyards. But, where such a slum housing lies within a Negro district, the difficulty of improvement becomes much greater. These hovels are almost invariably owned by white landlords who are able to reap a return on their investment far in excess of that which they may expect from higher class Negro property or white property."

Moral pleadings are not effective in such cases, he said, and there should be laws to permit the clearance of slums. Advocating that Negroes resort

to courts to protect their rights, if necessary, Dr. Wright told of a Texan as town where a Negro school was built and many of the additions to the Standard of Living, House, etc., said, "So far as I know, nothing effective has been done in Virginia toward slum clearance."

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Returning To Farms

Reporting on the group conferences which followed yesterday morning's session, H. P. Reed, farm demonstration agent for Nansemond County, said his group had found an increase in the number of Negroes returning to farms, but also an increase in tenant farming, and that farm housing conditions on farms operated by Negroes still are bad.

L. R. Reynolds, director of the commission, said it recently had been reported that there were 7,000 fewer Negro tenant farmers in North Carolina than formerly and that it had been charged they were on city relief rolls. No one could verify this report.

Mrs. Wanser I. Webb, president of the Federation of Colored Women's Club in Virginia, reporting on health and welfare and health needs of Negroes in the State, said her group advocated the employment of more Negro physicians and nurses by city and county health boards, and that, if

where crimes could have been prevented had subjects been treated and training and properly trained.

Cost Now Greater

Judge Cochran, following her brief, said the State must provide such an institution and that the present conditions were costing the State much more than it would cost to put feeble-minded Negro children in the State De-in criminal activities, and she told several stories of individual cases.

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Virginia

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Virginia toward slum clearance. sary and right.

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the industrial workers in the State stands at 26.78 per cent were whites and 26.78 per cent were Negroes. The Supreme Court notwithstanding, are going to have their sort, let it be a joint appeal of the whites and Negroes and their white friends.

He pointed out that the employment place in the south, regardless of race, was a place where Negroes and white friends of Negroes could meet and cooperate. Dr. Wright, advocating that Negroes, as domestic servants in the home, should have the same rights as men and women, mostly property rights, continuing, if we may, that fine spirit of interracial cooperation that characterized the Negroes of the South.

Virginia had fallen off and said groves resort to courts if necessary but serves to set our State apart that the wage and salary-earning to get social justice, spoke of the among the sisterhood of States, and capacity of the whites had much marked improvement in health con-which makes all Virginians, be they

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The Rev. R. H. Bolling, Norfolk Negro minister, and Dr. Grandy joined their voices in pleas for slum clearance and an institution of the South and the rest of the country to try to remove the mentally feeble Negro children.

Walter R. Chivers, director of the National Survey on Vocational and Educational Guidance for Negroes, in one of the afternoon's principal addresses, declared: "There are too many Negroes in the black belts of the South" and "I personally think the Negro would be much better off if he were scattered throughout the United States until there would be only a few at any one place."

He said he had spent five years investigating lynchings in the South and declared that the North had offered economic freedom and hospitality to the Negro. He painted a gloomy picture for the Negro in the South and showed how whites are replacing Negroes in many kinds of employment, especially as hotel employes and farm laborers.

He said that Negroes are just as much American citizens as white Americans and advocated that the Negro play the game of politics "for the all it is worth" and said Negroes must learn to fly, get thoroughly modern, revise his educational system and meet the modern needs of his race.

Night Session

Two addresses at the night session on the subject of "Some Essentials in a Program of Interracial Cooperation," one by Dr. Raymond B. Pinchback, dean of the University of Richmond, and the other by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president-elect of Dillard University, New Orleans, were remarkably similar in their textual matter and in their pleas for each race to have a better understanding of the other.

"It is essential that we live dangerously on the frontier of the practicable in dealing with these problems," Dr. Nelson said. He spoke on these five essentials, that it should be recognized that more cooperation between the two races is an expedient, that there can be no cooperation between the two races unless they are equal, that it should be the duty of the leaders of interracial activities to carry the thought and purpose of their intentions to the masses of people who do not yet have an understanding of the efforts to bring the two races closer, that both races need to take proper account of the practicable in their relationship with each other, and that the entire program of interracial education must be implemented by the power of the Christian spirit and the spirit of understanding.

"The Negro," Dr. Nelson said, "ought to know the history of the prejudices that are held against him, and he needs, as do the white people, to have the Christian spirit of knowing the facts and of having a spirit of for-

givenness."

Racial Training

Dr. Pinchbeck said he believed the South and the rest of the country is on the verge of a definite racial training period, which would be designed particularly to remove racial prejudice and to live a Christian life.

"I believe we are all getting tired of a religion that let's men's bodies rot while they dream of a glorious world of the future, and I think we have arrived at a time when the cold, calculating gadgets of science are not going to save us. "We have to get back to the spiritual world of living, or else these very gadgets of science will turn upon us and destroy us." Dr. Pinchbeck listed these essentials as integral parts of a needed interracial program. The desire to understand, a willingness to face final facts (people prefer now to think with their feelings, he said), a great need for patience, a need to develop genuine appreciation for the hopes and aspirations of the other race, more communion in the things through which the two races can find genuine equality, the necessity of having in every community and county a working committee to promote better racial relations, a definite interracial period of training in schools and colleges, and a Christian life.

Interracial Conference in Norfolk

The program of the seventeenth annual State conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation to be held in Norfolk Thursday includes a variety of subjects for discussion, from the outlook for Negro workers in industry and agriculture to educational problems; from health and welfare needs of the State, to the effect of race relations on the missionary program of the churches. It is easily possible that in such a wide range of topics the conference could so scatter its fire as merely to pepper an idea here or there.

But the probabilities are against any such result. Those who, under the auspices of this organization, have been considering interracial problems since the World War years, have shown a definite practicality in holding essentials, in not going too far afield, and in keeping their attention on attainable objectives. They have shown no disposition to bring about a millenium because they have recognized the extremely difficult nature of many of the problems that arise in the relations of the white and black races in America.

But they have insisted quietly that some of these problems at least are susceptible of solution, and that many of the obvious infractions of fundamental justice can be removed, through a thoughtful consideration of the factors involved and a common sense program of alleviation. They have assumed that the best way to go about their task is through occasional conferences between those who may fairly be termed the leaders of both races.

The leader of this movement in Virginia is Dr. R. E. Blackwell, of Ashland, president of Randolph-Macon College, who has been State chairman of the Virginia Commission ever since its organization. The members in Virginia, as in all other Southern States, live in all the principal cities and in many of the smaller towns and rural sections. At their conferences in Norfolk they will hear competent students of racial problems discuss subjects about which they are well informed. Their sessions, especially the night session, offer a valuable opportunity for an interchange of ideas on racial relationship which profoundly affects every person in Virginia, white or black, and is a constant and often a controlling factor in the development of the life of the State.

Danville, Va., Register
December 31, 1936

Noted Leader of Negro Women to Speak on Sunday

Grace Wilson Evans, noted worker for the betterment of Negro women, and a native of Danville will deliver a lecture, "Use What You Have," at High Street Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

A daughter of J. R. Wilson and Winifred Inge Wilson of Danville, she now makes her home at Terre Haute, Indiana. She is secretary of the Interracial Committee, Federal Council of Protestant Churches of Indiana, president of the Indiana State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, founder of the Colored Girl's Home of Indiana, located at Terre Haute, an official in several colored fraternal societies and a member of Gamma Rho Sorority.

The mother of eight children, she has a daughter who is supervisor of Negro schools in Grayson county, Va., a son studying law at Harvard, and another studying medicine at Howard university. She is on a visit to Danville to spend the holidays with her parents.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Five Continents Jones to Sail Represented At for U. S. After World Congress Peace Meeting

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18—With 6,000 delegates present from 32 countries and five continents, the first World Peace Congress, held here last week, voted to become a permanent universal peace campaign.

The congress heard an appeal from Emperor Haile Selassie for support of Ethiopia in its continuing struggle against fascist aggression.

With the example of Italian aggression in Ethiopia fresh in his mind, Dr. Harry F. Ward, member of the American delegation, told the congress, "There is no other way out but the joint action of the peoples to win the American people must choose between collective security and collective death."

In the same speech, Louis de Brouckere, president of the Labor and Socialist (Second) International, declared:

"A passive struggle for peace is no longer sufficient. The important achievement of this congress is the unification of all mass organizations desiring peace."

"The causes of war must be uncovered," Schwernik, head of the Soviet trade union delegation, declared. "The eyes of the peoples of the whole world are filled with hope and turned to this congress. Events of great import follow each other. If we want to fight effectively for peace, it is not sufficient to fight only against the war danger in general. The causes of war must be uncovered. The aggressor must be established. Facts must not be hidden. The strengthening of the League of Nations, through the example given by the peace policy of the Soviet Union, corresponds to the deepest feelings and aims of the trade unions of the Soviet Union."

PARIS—After more than three months of covering news events in European cities for the AFRO-AMERICAN, William N. Jones will sail on the French Line steamer Normandie at Havre, September 9.

The AFRO correspondent will end the season by covering the international meeting of the World Peace Congress, which meets in Brussels, September 3-6. This meeting has gained in importance as a result of the tense war situation in Europe.

Is Delegate
Mr. Jones has also been asked to serve as one of the American delegates.

Other delegates from America include the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Miss Margaret Forsyth of Teachers' College, Columbia, U.; Miss Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Miss Lucile Milner of the American Civil Liberties Union and Ernest Kronfeld of the American Hosiery Workers' Union. The delegation will be led by Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Studying Colonial Problems
The journalist is also participating in preparation of a study of French Colonial relations to be presented to the French Colonial secretary of the Front Populaire Government. He has also been asked to make some observations on Arab-African relations in Algiers, North Africa.

So far, it has been pointed out by native leaders, the new French government has not got very far with hoped for changes and reforms in the colonies.